OF THE ASIATIC SOCI

The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,396 New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY 1885.
— Gwalior	2733	500	P. Harris	9th June.
L. Teheran	5593	400	W. J. Nantes	16th ,,
M. Bokhara	2944	500	H. Weighell	23rd ,,
L. Clyde	4124	800	E. M Edmond	30th ,,
— Nizam	2726	500	W. J. Webber	7th July.
L. Ballarat	4702	900	P. S. Tomlin	14th ,,
M. Surat	3142	550	C. R. Edwards	21st ,,
L. Indus	3462	600	W. E. Breese	28th ,,
— Assam	3938	500	S. F. Cole	4th Aug.
L. Rome	6013	1000	G. F. Cates	11th ,,
M. Malwa	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	18th ,,
L. Carthage	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	25th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	12th June
MIRZAPORE	3857	600	R. Harvey	26th June
NEPAUL	3536	600	J. T. Alderton	10th July

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, May 27, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTA LCOMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *via* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—
[illegible] Class, Rs. 620. Second Class, Rs. 370.
Part of the Railway journey must be taken before
[illegible]kets are also issued, for particulars of which
[illegible] information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 8th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 170, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st July 1885.
MANILLA	4,000	800	1st Augt. ,,

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London *via* Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

G. OLCESE,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon [illegible], Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 1, 1885.

[illegible]NCHOR LINE.

INDIA LINE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s.s. NUBIA	3557	480	Capt. Knox	11th June.
s.s. CALIFORNIA	3416	480	W.S. Young	30th ,,
s.s. VICTORIA	3557	480	Wm. Russel	25th July.
s.s. ASIA	3550	480	John Craig	3rd August.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* Passengers, an agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, June 1, 1885. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

HAVE A LOOK

AT OUR SILVER LEVER WATCH at Rs. 35 before buying, and you will give it the preference before any other.

The Watch as it is now, is the result of 20 years experience in the Indian watch trade, and we guarantee it to be the most perfect watch ever offered to the public for such a small outlay.

Being the manufacturers ourselves, the buyer obtains the watch from first hand. This explains its cheapness.

The Watches are of medium size in heavy engine turned silver cases, either hunting or half hunting. Guarantee 3 years.

To be obtained only direct from our firms at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secunderabad.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

PATENT
DRYING BOTTLES

FOR PRESERVING feathers, gloves, cutlery, edibles, and all perishable articles during WET or DAMP WEATHER.

Also essential to Smokers, as the only means of producing really dry, mature and properly ripened Cigars and of preserving Matches in invariable good order.

With Directions for use.
1 quart capacity Rs. 2-8 2 quarts capacity Rs. 3-8.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
11, ESPLANADE-ROAD.
STUDIO OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.

CUMBALLA FAMILY HOTEL, BOMBAY.

IS the breeziest and most delightfully situated house in Bombay, commanding a charming view of the sea and of Breach Candy, and the rooms are open to the cool, refreshing, and health-giving westerly breezes.

The proprietor begs to offer his thanks to the patrons for their kind patronage hitherto, and begs to inform them and the European gentry of Bombay and the mofussil that there are several suites of apartments both for families as well as bachelors at present vacant.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Should sufficient inducement offer, permanent residents will be carried to Fort and back free of charge.

Unsurpassed testimonials too numerous to detail.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS it has come to my notice that certain property, marginally noted, is about to be disposed of by orders of the Administrator-General, I give notice that I am the rightful guardian of Miss Louisa Phillips, daughter of the late Amelia Crawford, formerly Phillips, and protest against the sale of the said property.

Any person purchasing them will do so at his own risk.

Bungalows Nos. 105, 106 and 106½ in the Cantonment of Belgaum.

A. CARVALHO,
Chief Clerk Dist. Traffic Supt's Office
G. I. P. Railway, Bhosawul.
Bhosawal, June 1, 1885.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 12th June, 1885, at noon, calling (wea ther permitting) at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 8th June, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Bsarch, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

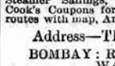
S. S. "ARCOT," 1,782 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 10th June, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ABYSSINIA," 1,129 tons, on MONDAY, 15th June, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th June, 1885. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.



PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey any where *en route* and available by ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMER.

Through Bookings to London *at the lowest possible fares.* Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 4, post free.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

N. B.—Send for pamphlet of Special sixty-days' trip to Australia starting June 10.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUPERIOR
LONDON-MADE BRUSHES.

BILLIARD TABLE BR.	HAT BRUSHES.
CARPET BRUSHES.	HORSE BRUSHES.
CLOTHES BRUSHES.	NAIL BRUSHES.
CORNICE BRUSHES.	PAINT BRUSHES.
CRUMB BRUSHES.	PLATE BRUSHES.
FLESH BRUSHES.	SCRUBBING BRUSHES
URNITURE BRUSHES,	SHOE BRUSHES.
HAIR BRUSHES.	SPOKE BRUSHES.
HARNESS BRUSHES.	TOOTH BRUSHES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

HOSIERY.

		Per doz. Rs. a.	Rs. a.
COTTON HALF-HOSE—			
Plain Brown	from	7 8 to	11 0
Fancy Colours	,,	10 8 to	24 0
Fancy Stripes	,,	9 8 to	20 0
LISLE THREAD HALF-HOSE—			
Plain White	,,	13 8 to	15 8
Fancy Colours	,,	16 8 to	25 0
Fancy Stripes	,,	17 0 to	25 0
THIN MERINO HALF-HOSE—			
Fancy Colours	,,	11 0 to	23 8
Fancy Stripes	,,	14 8 to	25 0
HAND-KNITTED HALF-HOSE—			
Real Scotch Wool	,,	16 0	

BANIANS.

Fine Gauze, half sleeves	,,	22 8 to	26 0
Elastic Gauze, half sleeves	,,	35 0 to	40 8
Superfine Gauze, half sleeves	,,	48 0 to	58 8
Silk and Wool, half sleeves	,,	67 0 to	90 0
Stout White Merino, long sleeves	,,	54 0 to	72 0
Stout Shetland Lambswool, long sleeves	,,	60 0 to	84 0

DRAWERS AND PANTS.

Gauze Drawers (short)	,,	43 0 to	60 0
Gauze Pants	,,	43 0 to	60 0
Thin Merino Pants (with double seats)	,,	67 0 to	90 0
Stout White Merino Pants	,,	70 0 to	85 0
Stout Shets and Lambswool Pants	,,	70 0 to	85 0

TURKISH BATH TOWELS AND BLANKETS, LAMBSWOOL CHOLERA BELTS, REAL SCOTCH MAUDS, RAILWAY AND SHIKAR RUGS, etc., etc.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RAIN GAUGES.

IN an agricultural country like India, general prosperity depends upon the amount and diffusion of the annual rain-fall. Every one should be familiar with the instrument by which data so important are ascertained, and be accustomed to use it.

KEMP'S RAIN GAUGE

Is very accurate, and made to hold up to 9 inches.
It consists of
Turned Brass-rimmed Funnel.
Japanned Cylinder with Inspection Slit.
Receiving Bottle.
Graduated Glass Measure.
Full directions for use.
Rs. 10-8.

KEMP & CO., Ld.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.
FINEST TRICHINOPOLY TOBACCO.

			Rs. a.
CHEROOTS	"Selected Mess" per box of	100	2 0
,,	"Nobles"	,,	2 0
,,	"Dawson's No. 1"	,,	2 0
CIGARS	"Planter's No. 1"	,,	2 4
,,	"Planter's No. 2"	,,	2 0
,,	"Beehive"	,,	2 0
,,	"Kemp's Special"	,,	2 8
,,	"Regalias"	,,	2 8

MANILLAS.

No. 2 Cigars of selected brand	,,	,,	7 0
No. 2 Cheroots of selected brand	,,	,,	7 0

The above are all very superior, and have been selected for us as mild and good in flavour, drawing well, and convenient in size and shape.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
FORT AND CUMBALLA HILL,
BOMBAY.

KEMP AND CO.'S
CIGARETTES.

			Rs. a.
Finest Turkish Yenidje Boxes of	500		18 0
Dubecs packets of	20		0 14
,, of	50		2 0

RICHMOND CIGARETTES.

Opera Puffs packets of	20		0 14
Little Beauties ,,	,,	10	0 6
,,	,,	100	3 0
Richmond Gem, half & half ,,	,,	20	0 12
,, ,,	,,	500	15 0
,, Straight cut ,,	,,	20	0 14
,, (Bontons) ,,	,,	20	0 14
,, mild ,,	,,	20	0 12
,, ,,	,,	500	15 0
The Pet	,,	10	0 6
,,	,,	20	1 0
,,	,,	500	24 0
Napoleons	,,	10	0 8
,,	,,	500	20 0

KEMP & CO., Limited.
BOMBAY.

GYMKHANA KIT.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., import only the best Goods from the leading English Houses, which are manufactured under the Company's own instructions and in accordance with their long and practical experience specially to meet the requirements of the Indian climate.

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

BALLS—The Regulation and Perfect Seamless, Rs. 8 and Rs. 12 per dozen.
BATS—Champion, Cork-handled, Double Strung, Pinders Pull Tight and others, from Rs. 6-4 to Rs. 15.
NETS, with Poles complete, PRESSES, &c., &c.

CRICKET KIT.

BALLS—Treacher's 2, 3, and 4 Seam; Dukes's 2 and 3 Seam.
BATS—Practice, Single, Double, Treble, and All Cane.
BATTING GLOVES, LEG GARDS, STUMPS, and every other necessary.

BADMINTON.	FENCING.	QUOITS.
RACKETS.	FOOT BALL.	HORIZONTAL BARS.
BOXING.	GOLF.	BICYCLES.
DUMB BELLS.	POLO.	TRICYCLES.

SPORTING AMMUNITION AND REQUISITES.
FISHING KIT.
The best assortment in India.

IN-DOOR GAMES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
PLAYING CARDS, CHESS, COMPENDIUMS, &c., &c.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FOR MONSOON WEAR.

CHEVIOT
BANNOCKBURN
AND
WEST OF ENGLAND
TWEEDS.

Patterns and Catalogues containing instructions for self-measurement on application.

ASQUITH & LORD,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET.

JUST RECEIVED A SELECT PARCEL OF
THE CELEBRATED
JAVA CIGARS,
IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

Possessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNAH, with its accompanying FLAVOR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

		Per 1,000.	Per box of 100.
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS"	...Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS"	... ,, 35	,, 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS"	... ,, 40	,, 4 8
Do.	"ATALANTAS" (Cheroots)	... ,, 45	,, 5 0

Samples forwarded on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at as lightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates.
Dumpy Levels.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
Levelling Staves.	Marquois Scales.	Level Books.
Prismatic Compasses.	Protractors (all kinds).	Note Books.
Pocket Sextants.	Pocket Rules.	Mapping Pens.
Optical Squares.	Parallel Rulers (all kinds).	Indian Ink.
Clinometers.	Measuring Tapes.	Plotting Scales.
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Pocket Levels.	T. Squares	Cartoon Papers.
Pantographs.	Set Squares.	Tracing Cloth.
Cases of Instruments.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper.
Pocket Sets.	Railway Curves.	Sectional Paper
Half Sets.	French Curves	Sundries.
	Drawing Boards.	

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

Dry Water-colours.	Siberian Pencils.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Moist do. in pans.	Sable-hair Pencils.	Palette Knives.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.	Hog-hair Tools for Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Oil-colours in Tubes.	Sable do.	Bristol Boards.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Moist do.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing pencils.
Oil-colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells,
Camel-hair Pencils.	Prepared Millboards.	Gold Leaf.
	Mahl Sticks.	

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION
***ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS,

A FEW SECOND-HAND ONES,
FOR SALE OR HIRE

At advantageous prices with a view of making room for new goods shortly expected.

The above INSTRUMENTS have all been put in perfect order by our Pianoforte Foreman and are offered at the following prices:—

PIANOFORTES at Rs. 175, 225, 275, 300, 375, 400, and 450.

HARMONIUMS at Rs. 90, 140, 180, 210, to Rs. 860. The latter has 22 stops and two keyboards and is admirably suited for the Church. } Also on the hire purchase-system.

AT
SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO THE CLOCK-TOWER.
SOLE AGENTS: MARCKS & Co., Ld.

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR HOLTA AND COL. HAWES' TEAS.

WARRANTED PURE & UNADULTERATED

MORTON, MAJU & Co.'s KANGRA VALLEY TEAS have so long enjoyed a high reputation for PURITY and EXCELLENCE of FLAVOUR, that they think it needless to say anything more beyond recommending THEM to such as have not as yet tried their superior and moderately priced Teas.

Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged by the ELITE of Society to be superior to the numerous varieties of cheap Teas, many of which are so generally known to be adulterated.

22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

USEFUL ITEMS.

POCKET LETTER-BALANCES.
Bar marked in ounces on one side and in tolas on the other.
Each Rs. 4.

ETNAS
Improved, with folding handle, spirit flask fitting inside with space for matches, the most compact and complete water-boiler yet invented.
Each Rs. 4, 4-8, and 5.

DUTCH OVENS
For chops, small joints, etc., 13 inches in width.
Each Rs. 4-8.

BACON BROILERS
Similar to Dutch ovens, with enamelled iron pans about 10 inches long.
Each Rs. 5-8.

CAMP BEDSTEADS
Improved, portable, very strong, size 6 ft. 4 in. long, by 2 ft. 6 in. wide with best canvas sacking; packs into a box 3 ft. 3 in. long, 6 in. wide, and 4 in. deep.
Each Rs. 32-8.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FRESH ARRIVAL.
LIQUEURS OF THE BEST BRANDS.

Creme De Cacao.	Benedictine.
Creme De Noyeau.	Chartreuse Green.
Eau De Noyeau.	Chartreuse Yellow.
Eau De Vie Dantziek.	Curacao.
Cordial Medoc.	Cherry Brandy.
Anisette.	Angostura Bitter.
Kummel.	Maraschino.
Absinthe.	&c., &c., &c.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS.

MONSOON CLOTHING.

THORPE & CO.

ARE registering Orders for their CELEBRATED WATERPROOF CLOTHING, made SPECIALLY to their Order, being Sewn and Taped at the seams, so that they cannot possibly come apart.

FOR MOFUSSIL ORDERS SEND HEIGHT AND SIZE ROUND CHEST.

Drab Vulcanized Cambric Coats, light and durable, all sizes, each	...Rs.	9 8
Drab Vulcanized Cambric Inverness Capes, very light, all sizes, each	..	16 8
Cap to match the above .. Rs. 3 8 | Leggings per pair	...	4 8
Drab Steam Vulcanized Coats, stout and strong, will withstand the heaviest rains, a splendid Garment for Ship Captains, Pilots, &c., each	...	30 0
Cap to match .. Rs. 6 0 | Leggings, each	..	10 8
Dark Brown Cashmere Coats, the Waterproof between two cloths and cannot possibly stick or melt when rolled up roughly, a special article, each	..	28 0
Leggings to match	...	10 8
Double Dark Blue and Black Twilled Paramatta Regimental Capes, the best quality made, will never stick	...each	40 0
Grey, and Navy Serge Coats, Waterproof between two cloths, a special article well ventilated, will last for years	..each	45 0
Vulcanized Travelling Baths, very portable, each	.. Rs. 15 8 to	19 8
Vulcanized Hand Basins, each	... 6 8 to	7 8

Air Cushions and Pillows, all sizes..

Stout Waterproof Ground Sheets, fitted with Brass Eyelets,	... 84 by 48	15 8
60-in. Drab Twill Sheeting, Waterproofing between two cloths, per yard	..	5 8
44-in. White Cambric Sheeting, Waterproof between two substances, for Children's Beds, etc,	.. per yard	4 0
Oriental Driving Aprons, lined plaid	...Rs. 7 8 to	12 8

THORPE AND CO.,
TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

☞ NOTE THE CHANGE OF ADDRESS—
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

KEMP AND COMPANY'S
PAINLESS
CORN AND WART REMOVER

GIVES instant relief the moment it is applied, and if used night and morning for a few days the Corn or Wart will peel completely off, without inconvenience or pain.

"In its effects it is a real marvel."—
M. S. Jamsetjee.

Per Bottle 10 as. and Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY.

KEMP & COMPANY'S
FLUID EXTRACT OF
IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

THE Best, Surest, and most Powerful alterative for the renovation of the BLOOD, and for the restoration of TONE and STRENGTH to the system. It quickly removes from the Blood those humours or principles which disturb its purity, directing them toward the natural Excretory Channels. It is used with great advantage for all climatic Eruptions and Affections of the SKIN, BOILS, PIMPLES, RINGWORM, &c., and for all the various diseases arising from impurities of the BLOOD. For RHEUMATISM it is unequalled.

Per bottle Rs. 2-8, Rs. 4-8, and Rs. 8-8.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to inform our kind Constituents and the Public, that we have REMOVED into the extensive premises No. 3, Church-gate-street, vacated by the Cash Bazar, Limited.

BARTON & Co., Limited,
WINE, PROVISION AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
3, CHURCH-GATE-STREET,
BOMBAY.

NOTIFICATION.
No. 53.
Bombay Castle, 1st June 1885.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE following description of the Light at Obstruction Point, Perim Island, Straits of Babel Mandeb, is published for general information :—

No.	
Subsidiary Light, Perim.	Name of light.
Obstruction Point, Perim Island.	Where placed.
12° 38' 11" N	Latitude, north.
43° 25' 57" E	Longitude, east.
Masonry	Nature of construction.
Grey, Octagon tower.	Color or any peculiarity of light-house.
One white.	Number and color of lights.
Occasionally visible from the seven and one only one second.	Fixed flashing fix and flashing intermitting alternate revolving.
Dark between the flashes.	Interval of revolution or flash.
15 miles.	Miles seen in clear weather.
100 feet.	Height in feet centre of lantern above high water
98 feet.	Height in feet of building from base to vane.
Dioptric of the 1st order.	Character or order of illuminating apparatus.
1857 facing E.N.E. and W.S.W. by the light of 1880 N. W. by N. and S. S. E.	Arc of illumination bearing magnetic.
1st class.	Year lighted.
When seen on a S.S. bearing the light is dim.	Remarks.

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co., our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " Overland Summary,
" " Weekly Budget,
" " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co., branch Establishment East-street, Poona.

WANTED

FOR the CLUB of WESTERN INDIA, POONA. TWO BILLIARD MARKERS, Rs. 18 a month. Apply with Character to the House Steward.
E. ELLIOT,
Honorary Secretary.

WANTED

A CAPITALIST with about Rs. 75,000 to deal in the following three business :—
To buy up and extend a shop of a long standing on Treacher's and Kemp's principle in a very flourishing condition. It pays from 25 to 35 per cent. at present.
To import and export on own account certain French and Indian Goods—their demand here and elsewhere very great—difference between cost and selling price—from 20 to 35 per cent.
To do Indent Business on commission for merchants, the advertisers are in a position to receive Indents for goods worth about five lacs of rupees (5,00,000) as a commencement in the first year, and gradually more.
Apply "VIRTUE" care of this office.
N.B.—Applications with full address will only be attended to.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. MOGGONDASS and JEHRAMDASS respectfully beg to announce to the Gentry and Public of Bombay that they will REMOVE from the 10th current to the new premises in Meadow-street, No. 35, opposite to China Bazar, where they have on view and sale latest novelties in Indian jewellery and ornaments, and also various curiosities too numerous to detail. A visit solicited.

NAUGUR'S SAFES, WITH CHUBB'S PATENT LOCKS.

NAUGURDAS PURBHOODAS begs to notify to the Public, and especially to the Government, the Mercantile Community and the Railway Companies, that he has opened a shop at No. 300, Kalbadevi Road, where IRON SAFES of local manufacture, of different sizes and patterns, and of first-class workmanship, and of English materials, fitted with Chubb's Patent Locks, are kept for sale at very Moderate Prices.
Repairs to Safes of any make are made, and those that are made unfit for further use are executed to the entire satisfaction of the owners.
Out-station orders are promptly and carefully carried out.
N. PURBHOODAS,
Manufacturer of Iron Safes, Bombay.

BRAND & CO.'S
SPECIALITIES FOR INVALIDS.

	per	oz. tin	Rs. a.
Beef Tea	8	"	2 0
Beef Tea Jelly	4	"	2 4
Concentrated Veal Broth	4	"	3 8
Do. Chicken "	4	"	3 8
Do. Mutton "	4	"	2 4
Essence of Beef	2	"	1 4
Do. Mutton	2	"	1 8
Do. Veal	2	"	1 8
Do. Chicken	2	"	1 12
Invalid's Turtle Soup	8	"	3 8

BARTON & CO., Limited,
WINE, PROVISION, GENERAL MERCHANTS,
CHURCH-GATE-STREET,
BOMBAY.

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for
BRUISES, BURNS,
NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM
has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world
Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the Indian marr.
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MRS. CHESTER'S Private Boarding Establishment Apollo House, Marine-street, Fort, every comfort assured, airy and lofty rooms, English management, terms moderate.

TRICYCLES of best Coventry-make, with ball bearings, double-driving gear, and all the latest improvements Also a few for children.—H.A. GEYER and . Hornby-row, Bombay.

THE "QUEEN" or "UNIVERSAL" HAIR CRIMPER, Simple, Speedy, Light and Strong—12 as. BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

CAMBRIDGE HOTEL, Byculla.—Board and Lodging at moderate terms. First-class Billiard Table. Concert every evening.—Proprietress, MISS GABRIEL HENSEL.

AMERICAN ORGAN, Smith & Co., Boston ; six sets Reeds, beautiful strong case. Selling for Rs. 400. (Cost owner Rs. 800.) Enquire of Manager, Temperance Hotel, Boree-bunder.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Oak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Circil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Pereshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

CUMBALLA FAMILY HOTEL.—The best in Bombay. Arrangement to carry permanent residents free of charge to Fort and back. Please see another column.

NEW GOODS TO HAND—Photo Frames, Papa Mama Dolls, Mechanical Toys, Steam Toys, Plush Companions, &c. Prices wonderfully cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

MUSICAL BOXES, of different sizes, playing select English, French and Hindustani tunes. Prices varying from Rs. 7 to 50, very cheap, at Steward & Co.'s, No. 2, Church-gate-street.

CALIFORNIAN AND AUSTRALIAN CANNED FRUITS. Tasmanian Jams, &c.—PEARSE, Confectioner, Apollo-street.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations, situate in a quiet locality, large airy Rooms.

TO BE LET, a large commodious BUNGALOW, open to westerly breeze, at Faulkland-road. For rent apply WITHIN, or to it. M. RUTNAGUR, Share Bazaar

GENERAL SATISFACTION expressed by Patrons for style and finish of work. Mrs. Coulson, Milliner and Dressmaker, near Crawford Market.

"GERMAN BEER" from the Frankfort Brewery Company.—Quarts, Rs. 5 per doz. ; Pints, Rs. 3-8 cash—BODGER, WARBURTON and Co

£6 466 527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year £549,974-10-10 Stg.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT MATRON for the Byculla Girls' School. Salary, Rs. 30 with rations. —Apply to the Honorary Secretary.

WANTED, a strong pair of WALERS, 15-2 and over, suitable for a big carriage. —Apply to JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

FOR SALE, at makers' prices, Salford Donkey Pumps, all sizes in Stock. Machine Exchange Company, 20, Apollo-street, Fort, Bombay.

HOT SEASON—1885.—Arctic Freezers to make ices in a few minutes for 3, 6, 12, persons at Rs. 4, Rs. 6, Rs. 8, respectively.—ZERRENNER & Co., No. 7, Hornby-row.

PERRIER JOUET, B Brand, reserve cuvee Champagne, Magnums Rs. 14 ; Quarts Rs. 57 and Pints Rs. 30-8 per dozen. Apply, LYON and Co.

SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., LONDON.—PHIPSON and Co. have received a shipment of the finest Old Tom Gin from the above distillers.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO HAND a new consignment of Coatings, Scotch Tweeds, Angolas, &c. All wool suits from Rs. 20. Trousers all wool from Rs. 8.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

FLORAL ENAMELLED IRON WASHING SETS, consisting of Basin, Ewer, Brush, and Soa Dishes, beautifully decorated. Rs. 16 per set.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

INDIAN FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL AND INSTRUCTION SOCIETY.—This Society's English school for Girls at Girgaum will REOPEN on TUESDAY, the 9th instant.

GENT'S PATENT DANCING PUMPS and for EVENING WEAR, by the best London maker Rs. 12-8. Also Patent Oxford Shoes Rs. 14. BADHAM FILE & Co., Limited, Hornby-row, (Branch) Bombay.

ATTENTION ! ATTENTION ! ATTENTION ! Cheap Bargain Clearance Sale, last week. All Wool Sac-coat and Trousers, Rs. 14-8, cash only. Apply early to Y. A. Lacka and Co., Bombay.

VOLUNTEER RESERVE.—Heads of Departments and Firms, to whom enrolment forms have been sent, are requested to return them to the Honorary Secretary G. W. Roughton, 5, Church-lane, as soon as possible.

SWIMMING-BATH, BREACH CANDY, for EUROPEANS, OPEN DAILY. Gentlemen from 7 to 11 a. m. and from 3 p. m. to sunset. Ladies 11 a. m. to 2 p. m. Sundays excepted. Water changed daily. Minimum depth 6 feet.

MONTSERRAT LIME-JUICE. PIVERS EAU-DE-COLOGNE, in large and small Bottles. Can be had at PEARSE'S, Apollo-street.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

COTTON CHECKS FOR JHARAN SUITS AND LIGHT HORSE CLOTHING.

A VARIETY of the above are now available 40 inches wide.
Samples post-free on application to
THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

ESTATE OF MAJOR-GENERAL SAMUEL CROZIER LAW, Deceased.

ALL PERSONS having claims against, or being indebted to, the above Estate are requested to send in their claims or pay the amounts owing by them, as the case may be, to us as Attorneys to the Hon. Mr. J. B. PEILE, one of the Executors of the Will and Codicil of the above deceased, at our office, No. 31, Meadow-street, Bombay, within one month from this date, after which the assets belonging to the estate will be distributed, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been received.—Dated this 30th day of May, 1885.
LITTLE, SMITH, FREER & NICHOLSON,
Attorneys to the Executor abovenamed.

MAP OF CHINA AND SEAT OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

Size, 36 inches × 30 inches.
Mounted on Cloth and Rollers.
COLOURED.
Price, Re. 1 ; postage, one anna.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Rampart Row.

FOR SALE AT JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR :

JUST ARRIVED per steamship Kangra—A new Whitechapel CART built by Atkinson and Philipson of Newcastle, fitted throughout with silver-plated furniture and trimmed with brown corduroy, and varnished in the natural colour of the wood. Suitable for a Waler or Arab.
One new patent LANDAU, suitable, for one or pair of horses, by Watson, of London, and arrived per s.s. Kerbela.
One new circular-fronted and roomy BROUGHAM with hind quarter-side lights, venetian blinds, &c., by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury, and arrived per s.s. Kangra.
Besides these there are two new light English Dog-carts and several second-hand LANDAUS, BROUGHAM, BAROUCHES, and VICTORIAS.
Apply to
TO BE LET.
Several furnished BUNGALOWS at Malabar Hill, Breach Candy and other suitable localities, at moderate rents.
FOR SALE.
A pair of handsome Grey Arab horses, height nearly 15 hands, age 5 years, and are well broken to harness.
Also a chestnut riding horse, height 14-2½, weight-carrier—good actions and suitable as a charger.
JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

'ROUGH ON RATS'

CLEAR out Rats, Mice, Roaches, Flies, Ants, Beetles Insects, Skunks, Chipmunks, Gophers.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Druggists, Bombay, Sole Agents.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
M. BLUM, Acting Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED),
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£22 ,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... $7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND ..... $4,400,000.
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS } $ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ..... } $7,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS :
Chairman—A. P. McEWEN, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Hon. F. D. SASSOON.
K. D. Bottomley, Esq. | Hon. Hepplus, Esq.
H. L. Dalrymple, Esq. | Hon. W. Keswick.
W. H. Forbes, Esq. | A. Molver, Esq.
M. Grote, Esq. | M. E. Sassoon, Esq.
CHIEF MANAGER :
Hongkong—The Hon. THOMAS JACKSON.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.
On Fixed Deposits :—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
G. R. JOHNSTON,
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay September 15, 1884

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED CAWNPORE.
MILITARY DRILLS.
WHITE DRILLS FOR THE CLOTHING OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.

KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo-street Bombay.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS
Sold by all Stationers.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

R. BROWN & CO.,
21, MARINE STREET, FORT,
(ESTABLISHED 1864)
PLUMBERS, SANITARY ENGINEERS, TIN, ZINC, COPPER PLATE WORKERS, &c., &c.

HAVE always in stock all kinds of SANITARY APPARATUS GLAZED EARTHEN WARE PIPING, SYPHON, and GULLY TRAPS, BRANCHES, BENDS, &c., CAST, WROUGHT, COPPER and BRASS PIPING, with all kinds of Fittings for the same. All kinds of RAILWAY and MUNICIPAL LAMPS made to order. SPARE LENSES of sorts kept in stock. Materials of all kinds supplied to up-country constituents. Estimates and prices furnished on application.
CHEGAN'S PATENT BOILER COMPOSITION, for preventing incrustation, and effecting a great saving in fuel at reduced prices.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODAR MAL.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome rosewood harmonium with three stops, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs in gilt frame, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, Hink's patent duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, &c., &c., the property of S. A. WYATT, Esq. The same comprises rich fern pattern and plain glassware, handsome pink and gold porcelain transparent dinner set, dessert and breakfast services, best plated ware, such as hot-water curry dishes, cruet, pickle and egg stands, ice pitcher, claret jug, butter pot, biscuit box, breakfast companion, set of spoons and forks, fish knife and fork, cutlery by Mappin, &c., very handsome teakwood and blackwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, such as a set of telescopic dining table in 4 pieces, substantial made sideboard with marble top, dumb waiter, whatnot, Madras and mallet pattern arm and without arm chairs, handsome circular table and teapoys, with marble top piece, side, oblong, oval and writing tables, easy folding, reclining, long arm, folding, arm rocking and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, one very handsome substantial made drawing room set consisting of easy chairs, reclining chairs, drawing chairs, and sofas, teapoys, bookstands, music stand, a handsome sweet-toned rosewood harmonium with 3 stops, a first-rate musical box with drum and bell, first-rate oleographs in gilt frame, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, large size Japanese jars, door curtains, rich velvet and Brussels carpets, handsome iron double and single fourpost bedsteads, dressing and washing tables with marble top, dressing glasses, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, almirah with plate glass doors, towel horses, bathing tubs, commodes, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a collection of choice and rare plants in pots, &c.

AT 2 P. M.
1 handsome strong-built landau.
1 " light mail phaeton.
1 lady's side saddle with bridle.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine-street, Fort, opposite to the opium godowns, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Hink's patent duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, first-rate oleographs in gilt frames, &c., the property of Surgeon-General AUCHINLECK.
Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

Under instructions from Messrs. Devarennes and Co., changing their place of business, owing to the present building being condemned as ruinous and unsafe for habitation, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on MONDAY the 15th inst., at 1 p.m., will sell by Public Auction, at the Gowalia Tank-road, the whole of their stock-in-trade consisting of plain and carved blackwood and teakwood French-polished drawing and dining-room sets, large pier glasses in gilt flames, washing and dressing tables with marble tops, clothes and gown presses, almirahs, pictures, &c., &c.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

Bombay, 8th June, 1885. BENNETT & CO.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS, COTTON SWEEPING, &c.

Under instructions from the Colaba Press Co., Ld., the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th June, 1885, at 3 p.m., at the Company's premises, (behind the Grant Buildings) consisting of cotton sweeping, old fire bars, brass borings, teak beams, joists, planks, stone slabs, rubble stones, bricks, &c.

SALE OF BUILDINGS FOR REMOVAL.

Under instructions from E. C. K. Ollivant Esquire, C.S., the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on the flats, near the old-race course, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p. m., the whole of the building materials of certain buildings for removal, purchased by the Municipality :—
1 chawl No. 26, owned by Mahomed Nathoo.
1 chawl No. 69 (storied house), owned by Adamally Hyderally.
1 chawl No. 263, owned by Purmanundass Jeevundass.
1 chawl No. 174 owned by Bujilail Lalchund and Cursetjee.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 8th June, 1885.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of landed property at Charniwady, New Sonapore Lane.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Nubhibhoy Abdoolcadur, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Jainoba Babajee, the following landed property :—
All that piece of fazendary ground, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the north side of new Sonapore road, in the sub-district of Fort, containing in measurement about 75 square yards, and assessed under No. 32, and bounded on the east by the houses of Dadabhoy Furdoonjee and Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee, on the west by the houses of Gopali Vithoo and Jankibai, on the north by the boundary wall of fazendary ground, and on the south by the house of Vithoba Pillajee.

AUCTION SALE OF RICE SWEEPING, PAINT, &c. &c.
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 9th instant at 2 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder in the godowns of the B. I. S. N. Company.
A quantity of unclaimed cargo consisting of rice sweeping, paint, beteinuts, coffee, groundnuts, linseed, ginger, &c., &c.

ON THURSDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.
4 cases coloured border prints.
2 " red border linen.
1 " white muls.
1 " printed cashmere.
1 " coloured muslin dress.
3 " white bed quilts.
5 bales grey shirtings.
5 " T. cloths.
62 boxes Spanish claret.
5 cakes granulated carbon.
1 case cut glass drops.
A small consignment of silver gilt double-cased and open-faced watches.

AUCTION SALE CAST IRON OF PRESSES.
On THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba in the Colaba Press Co.'s compound by order of Messrs. Allibhoy Currimbhoy and Co.
The whole of the cast iron of seven presses.

AUCTION SALE OF MANGALORE PATTERN TILES, FIREWOOD, CLAY, &c. &c.
Messrs. MENESSE & Co., have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., at Worlee on the premises of the Bombay Tile Company Limited in liquidation, and on account and risk of the said Company.
A large quantity of tiles of various patterns, such as Mangalore, Martial or French tiles, ridges, garden edgings, &c., &c.
Also a large quantity of firewood.
Also a large quantity of Mangalore and other varieties of clay for making tiles.
The tiles and wood will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 8th June, 1885.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms,
10 bales grey shirtings.
10 " " dhoties.
7 cases prints.
5 bales colored sarees.
4 sets, each containing 5 portmanteaux.
A consignment of fresh oilmanstores from John Stephens, Son and Co., consisting of table vinegar, assorted sauce, assorted jams in 1 and 2 lb. tins, marmalade, assorted tart fruit, table salt, &c.
479 tins assorted paint mixed ready for use in 1 to 7 lb. tins,
2 cases Manilla cheroots 50 in a box.
1 " " 250 in a box.
50 " each 3 doz. quarts Pilsener beer.
2 " harness oil.
2 " polishing cream.
2 " patent leather oil.
1 Mahogany cottage Pianoforte by Chappel and Co.
1 " Harmonium by Moore and Moore.
4 Glass door book cases.
On account and at the risk of Kursondas Luckmidas.

KL—78-80		
83-87	6 cases white dhoties 45 by 10 & 48 by 11	yards.
89-91	2 bales grey dhoties 48 by 6, 7, & 8 yards.	
20 " "	" 45 and 48 by 9 and 10	yards.

On account and at the risk of Mr. J. McWilliams—
1 large size musical box playing 10 airs.
On account and at the risk of Jeena Ludha,

J L	3515	—1 case Prints
A	3517	—1 " "
B C	3541	—1 " "
	3 45-7	—3 " "
	3549-52	—4 " "
A	3628	—1 " "
B C	4103-11-2	3 " "

AT 2 P. M.
1 handsome pony cart.
1 office shigram.
1 second-hand brougham.
1 nearly new light landau.
1 handsome brand new light victoria.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF SUPERIOR SHIRTS AND COLLARS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th inst., at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on account of the concerned,
A V and Co.—7493-96—10 cases containing woollen shirts white shirts, Oxford shirts, union shirts, white shirts with collars attached, Blythwood, Gordon, and Sir Garnet collars, &c.

SALE OF CALCUTTA HESSIAN.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac-bunder by order of Thucker Pragjee Hirjee, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Rustomjee Framjee Wadia.
48 bales Calcutta hessian 51 inches 13 oz. 48,000 yds.
30 " 40 8 oz. 36,000
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th inst, sale commencing at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine-street, Fort, close to their Auction rooms, the household furniture of a gentleman consisting of drawing-room, dining, pier, dressing and washhand tables, ottoman, conversation and reclining couches, draw ng-room, easy-arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, iron cot, clothes press, dressing glasses, double bedstead, screens, coir and china matting, bath and dispense room furniture, copper utensils, &c.

AUCTION SALE CAST IRON OF PRESSES.
On THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 17, Tank-street, at New Nagpada, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Bhicajee Dorabjee.
1 Lathe 20 feet.
1 " 8 "
1 " 6 "
1 engine and 1 boiler.
1 drilling machine and sundry tools.
The above will be sold in one lot or in separate lots according to the wishes of the intending purchasers.

On FRIDAY, the 12th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Rampart-row, Fort, opposite Watson's Hotel, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, superior crystoleum and other pictures, handsome table and hanging kerosine-oil lamps, carpets, photographic kit, &c., the property of Mr. H. Robinson, Esq.
Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

On SATURDAY, the 13th inst. sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 66, Upper Colaba, near Parsee Agiary, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome table ornaments and flower vases, superior oleographs and other pictures, table and hanging lamps, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of Sergeant-Major J. FAULSON, Royal Artillery.
Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

On MONDAY, the 15th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Girgaum Back-road, near the Railway Bridge, the very valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, handsome 4 and 5 light chandeliers, 2, 3, 4 and 5 light wall shades, handsome large size pier glasses, a handsome English light day clock by Reme, London, showing month, date, week days and phases of the moon, a first-class large size musical box with drums and bells, handsome China flower vases, rich table ornaments, handsome oleographs and other pictures, real Brussels and velvet carpets, &c. &c. the property of a Parsee gentleman.
Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
1 English-built light Stanhope phaeton in very good order.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 8th June, 1885.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S,
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at the office and at the book-sellers.

FLIES AND BUGS,

BEETLES, Insects, Roaches, Ants, Rats, Mice, Gophers Chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats."
Cooper Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine it carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality, and very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price, Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts.
FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

ROYAL "CONNAUGHT" IRISH WHISKY.
Nett Rs. 21 cash.
HIGHLAND "LORNE" WHISKY.
Nett Rs. 21 cash.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

FOR SALE.

	per doz. qts. Rs. a.
AUSTRALIAN CLARET, No. 1	18 0
Do. do. " 2	15 0
Do. do. " 3	13 0
Do. CABINET	13 0
MAXGREGER'S CARLOWITZ, finest selected	25 0
GOOD DINNER SHERRY	15 0
SACCONE'S SHERRY, light and dry	21 0
Do. PORT, light	21 0
EMPRESS OF INDIA PALE ALE	5 5
Do. do.	3 4pts.
WALKER'S WHISKEY (Kilmarnock)	24 0qts.
ST. LUCIA LIME-JUICE CORDIAL	9 0 "

Price-lists of our other Wines, Stores, &c., &c., can be had on application.
W. WATSON & Co.
Bombay, 28, Apollo-street.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 54 0	Rs. 5 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	" 46 0	" "
Dry Elite	" 46 0	" 48 0
First Quality Dry	" 38 0	" 40 0

From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYKEN CHAMPAGNE.

Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. "	Rs. 32 0
Cabinet India, very dry	" 75 0	" 37 0
Goldlack, extra	" 40 0	" 42 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	" 16 0	" 19 0
Geisenheimer	" 17 0	" 20 0
Leibfraumilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" ...
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" ...
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" ...
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	" 4 0	" ...

From OTTO PRUMM MAYENCE

Moselblumchen	Rs. "	Rs. 15 0
Niersteiner	" "	" 15 0
Scharlachberger	" "	" 18 0
Braunneberger	" 15 0	" ...
Liebfraumilch	" "	" 21 0
Bernacastler-Rosenberg	" 18 0	" 21 0
Rudesheimer	" 23 0	" ...
Oberemmeier-Rosenberg	" 28 0	" 31
Steinberger	" 29 0	" 32
Scharzhofberger	" 34 0	" 3
Johannisberger	" 35 0	" 3

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...

From MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Haut Sauterne	" 21 0	...

CLARETS.

From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX

Chateau de Frauds	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 1 0
Lee Canons	" 16 0	" 1 0
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	" ...
Chateau Lalitte	" 13 0	" ...

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	...
Cru de Barreyre	" 16 0	...

From Messrs. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDE

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 6th :—Knight of St. Patrick (s), and County of Cardigan, from Cardiff; W. H. Cowar, New York; and Clan Graham (s), Liverpool. Yesterday :—Cassins (s), and Euphrates (s), from Kurrachee; Darlington (s), Moulmein; Surdhana (s), Calcutta; Nothern (s), Cardiff; Bhundara (s), Rangoon; and Annie, Mahie.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 6th :—Clan Cameron (s), for Perim and Liverpool; Teviot (s), Dunkirk; and Counsellor (s), Liverpool. Yesterday :—Abana (s), for Antwerp; and Gulf of Akaba, London.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Bessie Morris, Prince Alexander, and Clan Graham entered, and the s.s. Werneth Hall, Gwalior, and Teviot left, the dock on Saturday.

A BREACH OF THE SALT ACT.—Khema Bhiccajee, a labourer, was on Saturday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of removing 21 seers of contraband salt from the Government salt pans at Matoonga without a permit. He was fined Rs. 10.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Nusseebun, a woman aged 25 years. On Friday night she was found to be suffering from the effects of opium, which she said she had taken medicinally. She was removed to hospital, where she died on Saturday morning. The jury found a verdict of suicide.

THE EFFECTS OF DRINK.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at Parell-road, on the body of Dhonbee Manajee, aged 40 years. Deceased was a barber, and an habitual drunkard. At noon on Saturday he was found lying dead on the open ground near the new level-crossing at Byculla. The verdict was that death had been caused by excessive drinking.

THE EDULJI KOTWAL TESTIMONIAL.—Mr. Kaikhosro N. Kabraji acknowledges the following further contributions towards the fund for presenting a rifle to the gallant Parsee sportsman Mr. Hormusji Eduljí Kotwal :—The Hon. M. Melvill, Rs. 5; the Hon. Sir W. Wedderburn, Bart., Rs. 5; Mr. W. Lee-Warner, Rs. 5; Captain F. H. M. Dawson, Rs. 5; A Volunteer from Bandiqui, Rs. 2.

OUTRAGEOUS ATTACK ON A WOMAN.—A story comes from Goa, of the inhuman treatment to which a young woman was recently subjected by a man named Sala the Chepecar. On her proceeding from Damerem to Baga she was waylaid by the man who made every attempt against her modesty, but failing, he cut her with a knife in several places. He also cut her head open, rendering her insensible. He then took her ornaments, after which he decamped; but he was immediately arrested by the police, and is now in custody.

MEDICAL STUDENTS' PARTY.—The military medical students of Grant Medical College gave a quadrille party at their residence, Æsculapian Hall, on Friday evening. The large hall was tastefully decorated, a device of the Cross of Æsculapius, assuring the guests of a "Welcome," being especially effective. Dancing was commenced at 9 o'clock, when a very large number of guests were present, and was kept up with remarkable vigour considering the extreme closeness of the weather and the crowded state of the room. Invitations to the dance had been accepted by the professors and doctors, but there were none present, except Dr. Manser, owing to their being out of town.

DANGEROUS AMUSEMENT.—Dawood Moosa, a Mahomedan lad, was charged before Mr. Webb on Saturday with having thrown a nail at an engine in motion. It appeared that a large number of native [illegible] congregate along the railway lines near the [illegible]laid station and pelt stones and other dangerous [illegible]miles at the passing trains. They also [illegible] themselves on the level-crossing bridge [illegible]k and drop stones and pieces of iron on [illegible] engines. Many complaints were made by [illegible]gers to the railway police authorities, and [illegible]yor Forman at last took the matter up. He [illegible]dressed Sir Frank Souter on this subject, and [illegible] sepoys were stationed in plain clothes about the place. On Saturday morning the accused was seen by a sepoy, who was on the bridge at the time, dropping a big nail on a passing engine. He arrested the lad, and the nail was picked up by a railway policeman. The boy said he was watching the engine pass, and getting frightened, dropped the nail, which he had in his hand. After representing to him the dangerous consequences which might arise by his throwing things at passing engines and trains, the magistrate ordered him to receive four stripes with a rattan.

THE SHETT DATUBHAI IBRAHIM HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY AT MANDVI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ON Thursday, the 28th ult., a large number of people assembled in the Lohar Chukla at Mandvi (Cutch) to take part in the laying of the foundation-stone of the Datubhai Ibrahim Hospital and Dispensary. The road leading to the site was decorated with numerous flags of various colours and evergreens, and a splendid cutcherry tent was pitched for the reception of visitors. Exactly at 5-30 p.m. His Highness the Rao of Cutch arrived, in company with Colonel Goodfellow, Political Agent, Cutch, Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, and Mr. Chhotalal. There were also present Rana Jalamsingjee, Shetts Jumabhai Laljee, Khimjibhai Jairam, Thakores Nyajee of Sandhan and Bharajee of Sabhrai, Mr. Sykes, Superintendent, Mandvi Harbour Works, and a number of merchants and officers, including Messrs. Bhimjee Gopaldas Narandas, of the firm of Anandjee Visbram, Kanjee Dwarkadas, Gosais Frathigarjee, Maharajgorjee, Ridhgarjee, Savaigarjee, and the Agency Daftardar Azum Bapalal Manekial, the Head Clerk Mr. Palonjee Bezonjee, the Bhuj Postmaster Mr. Burjorjee Aga, Dr. B. J. Hamanis, chief medical officer, Mr. Vithaljee Keshavjee, B.A., and the local Wahivaidar, Nyayadhish, and Magistrate, Doctor, etc.

Soon after his arrival His Highness Maharaja Savai Bahadur formally laid the foundation-stone of the proposed new building according to the Hindu system, when all returned to the shamiana, and His Highness thus addressed the assembled gentlemen :—Colonel Goodfellow and gentlemen,—It is always a pleasing duty to open the proceedings of a meeting assembled in connection with some object of public utility and beneficence. But the interest in that duty, you will all agree, must be all the more intense and deeper when the same has reference to an object so highly charitable as that of affording relief to suffering humanity. Gentlemen, you will observe that the object which has brought us together here is a ceremony of the above description, and is intimately connected with the cause of humanity, which religion, philosophy, and the instincts of our heart alike enjoin, and prompt us to promote to the best of our means and power. Whoever, therefore, comes forward in a liberal spirit and with praiseworthy desire to do good to his fellow-creatures in this form cannot but deserve the best and heartfelt thanks of the public. The donor of the charitable dispensary of which the foundation-stone has just been laid is an old resident of Mandvi, Shett Datubhai Ibrahim—a Khoja merchant. Actuated as he is by beneficent motives, he has done well in his old age to devote a portion of his fortune to the endowment of this charitable institution, to be called after his name, and for which he has set apart a sum of Rs. 35,000. This act of charity on his part is sufficient to raise him in public estimation and render his name to be well known in the province. In order to supplement so worthy an act of charity, the Cutch Durbar have acquired a suitable site for a handsome building to be erected for the purpose, and consented to bear the whole cost of the same, and to afford at the same time such further aid as may be found necessary for the purpose of maintaining the dispensary in satisfactory working order. Mr. Datubhai's brother Shett Karimbhai, though for the most part a resident of Bombay, has also come forward with commendable liberality and patriotism, and desires to establish a girls' school in Mandvi, and has set apart Rs. 10,000 for the purpose, in order to perpetuate the memory of his late father, after whose name he would wish the school in question to be called. The notification which will be read by Dewanji will show the particulars connected with these two [illegible]ul institutions. There have been a State dis[illegible]ve and hospital in the town for the last twenty years, bu[illegible]tal of the province renders the establishment of a[illegible] thereof very desirable, and Mr. Datubhai merits th[illegible]best thanks of the community for coming forward li[illegible]erally to supply this desideratum. I am sure all present will join with me in wishing success to the Shett Da[illegible]ubhai Ibrahim Hospital and Dispensary and the Shett Ibrahim Girls' School.

His Highness' speech was t[illegible]nslated into Gujarati by Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, who read the notification in the *Cutch Darbari Gazette* regarding the endowment of Rs. 45,000 made by Shett Datubhai Ibrahim and his brother Karimbhai Ibrahim for the maintenance of a dispensary and girls' school here.

The Dewan Bahadur having completed the reading of the above notification, some excellent pieces of poetry composed by the Mandvi Anglo-Vernacular School Head-master, Mr. Chatrubhuj, and Kavi Ladharam Visbram, were recited by a boy of the local English school.

This was followed by a vote of thanks to His Highness proposed by Colonel Goodfellow, who said :—Gentlemen,—It is no doubt very commendable on the part of the donor of the institution the foundation-stone of which has just been laid by His Highness the Maharaja Khengarjee Savai Bahadur, and we cannot but be grateful to him; but we are not less indebted to His Highness, who, in spite of all his trouble and inconvenience, has deigned to preside twice in the course of one day on such public occasions, and cheerfully performed the interesting duties that devolved on him for the public good.

The vote was enthusiastically responded to by all present.

Sugar was then distributed to the people assembled there, and the usual giving of *pan-supari*, garlands of flowers, etc., brought the proceedings to a close.

THE HYDERABAD (SCINDE) HORSE-SHOW

THE Bombay Government have issued the following resolution in the Hyderabad Horse-show :—At the second Lower and Central Sind Horse-show, which was held at Hyderabad in January last, 457 animals were exhibited as compared with 312 in the previous year. But there appears to have been little improvement on the whole in the condition and the quality of the animals exhibited, although in the more important classes good animals were shown.

2. No geldings or mules were exhibited. Special prizes were offered for geldings shown in the classes for two and three year old colts, but there were not separate classes for geldings and mules, as directed in paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 4,762, dated 13th June, 1884, and as the judges are unanimous in thinking that there should have been, it is not understood why the instructions were not carried out. With a view to encourage castration small rewards may also be given, as suggested by Lieut-Colonel Simpson, to owners who consent to have their horses castrated at the Show.

3. As some alterations in the Prospectus are deemed to be necessary, the Superintendent of Horse-Breeding Operations should, in consultation with the Collector, draw up a revised Prospectus for the approval of the Show Committees. The suggestions made by the judges on the subject should be taken into consideration. As it appears that proper notice was not given of the last Show steps should be taken to advertise future Shows more widely some months before the appointed date.

4. A sum of Rs. 5,000 was again contributed by the Local Fund Committees of Hyderabad, Karachi, and Thar and Parkar. The total expenditure was Rs. 4,037, of which Rs. 3,102 were distributed in prizes. It is not stated how the surplus balance of the previous year has been disposed of.

5. The thanks of Government should be conveyed to the Judges and the Honorary Secretaries.

MAJOR TUCKER AND CHRISTIAN FAKIRISM.

MAJOR TUCKER, of the Salvation Army, writes to the *Bombay Guardian* in answer to some observations in the paper on the methods pursued by the Army :—

1. That we have no idea of religious merit, nor of courting admiration. We abhor the very thought of it.

2. That we are actuated solely by love to God and perishing souls.

3. That our work is almost entirely among natives. If working among Europeans we should probably do exactly as you are doing, *i. e.*, live like Europeans, but cheaply and humbly.

4. That what is cheap and humble living for Europeans is comparatively luxury when compared with the life of the masses of India.

5. Our main object being to reach the masses we find it necessary to entirely identify ourselves with them in language, thought, and habits of dress and food so as really to reach them.

6. That they being divided into such numberless nationalities we do not think it wise to adopt the dress worn by the working classes of any one nation, nor to conform to their customs.

7. That we find in India an enormous national "Church" which in point of numbers, careful organisation and success in reaching all classes of the population, leaves all other present systems of Christian enterprise far in the shade.

8. That this huge institution is divided mainly into two great branches. One may be called, "Pastoral," the other "Evangelistic."

9. The former is supported chiefly by vast endowments of land and partly by voluntary gifts of food. A very small proportion of its income consists in gifts of money.

10. I have no figures before me as to the numbers of the endowed "Clergy" of the Native "Church" of India, Hindu and Mahomedan, but they must be enormous. Perhaps you have books by you which will enable you to fill in this interesting blank.

11. The chief point to which I would, however, call your attention is this, that enormous as are undoubtedly their numbers, they are supported almost entirely by gifts of food and land, not of money.

12. This is not all. The "Evangelists" or mendicant orders of the "Church" of India are said to number upwards of three millions! Of these a few, or no endowments of land. They are by their very position consecrated mendicants. They are supported entirely by gifts of food, in some cases cooked, and in others uncooked.

13. With their theological views I have just now got nothing to do. For my own part I have far greater sympathy for the filthiest Fakir, who is so anxious to get salvation by his works (the only way he knows of) that he will endure disease and vermin that creep over his body, or is willing to undergo the most fearful tortures, than for the man who, knowing all about Heaven and Hell and the way of Salvation, is content to live in luxury and that he will not give up a single luxury, nor run any risk of losing health and life, for the sake of saving the millions of perishing souls who swarm around him. I am also ashamed of being surpassed in self-denial by those whose minds are so darkened, and whose objects are often so contemptible, and begin to wonder if I can truthfully say that the love of Christ *constraineth* me!

14. As for your correspondent, his objection would apply equally to begging for money. There is no difference between begging for food and begging for money, save that in the eyes of the world the one is more respectable than the other. The former is much the best in a country like India.

15. For yourself I would ask you not to anticipate evils before they have occurred. When we have taken to smearing ashes over our faces it will be time for you to object to us, and even then to condemning one thing you need not condemn us wholesale. We do not for a moment say that every one ought to follow exactly in the path which we have had marked out for us, but we do say that there is a terrible need in India for what the Editor of the *Witness* calls "Christian Namunas." We hope that there are some at least, especially among the ministers in your church, who will be listened to for your excellent advice and have imitated your example of self-sacrifice, which appears to me well suited for reaching the hearts of Europeans in this country. I hope there will be many more who for the sake of reaching the natives will step down to our level, and I hope above all that those who may not see as we do will have patience with us and will give us a little time, or at least exercise the virtue of charity and give us credit for being actuated by good motives. If we are stupid, pity us, forgive us, bear with us. There is at least no sin in involuntary stupidity, while there are yet hopes of improvement. Do not bind ourselves irrevocably to our present lines. We only follow them till some better way shall have been discovered for reaching the masses of India. We are not particular as to discovery. It, as long as he is successful in winning these souls, and we shall be ready to learn from any one, whether Native or European, especially the former, as we have not the least idea that wisdom is limited to the European.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

a Lieut W Ayerst, Ashgurh
a Col C B Acten
a Miss Croasdail.
a Surgeon-Major Keelan, Kurrachee
a Lieut C A R Browne, RE, Lahore
a Mr H G Smith, Ex Engr, B Burmah
a Mr J L Whitley
a Mr J Crofton, Lahore
a Mr E Digby
a Mr G L Denniston, Ghazipore.
a Mr C M Davies, England
a Mr A Kees, England
a Capt R J Hawkes, BSC England
a Surgeon-Major Karsander, England
a Mr H Hirschhorn, England
a Capt Burneiston, R A, England
a Lieut Randolph, RA, England
a Capt Hart, RE, England
a Capt Digby, RE, England
a Mr Lewis Moor, CS, England
a Mr W S Owen, England
a Mr Thelunberg, England
a Mr F S Lamb, England
a Mr G A Parker, CS, England
a Major D W Inglis, 15th Sikhs, Suskim
a Mr A E Adie, Rangoon
a Mr Leftwich, Calcutta
a Mr Justice Brandt, Madras
a Mrs Brandt, Madras
Mr Duncan Mackinlay, as Abana
Mr Charles Brown
Mr Aylmer, RE,
Mr J Day
a Mr J W Wheal
Mr L A Bacheldar, U S, Boston
Mr F A Innes Noad, Bombay
Mr E Minors, Bombay
Mr Thos Wilson, Bombay
Capt Wilson
Col Wooldridge, Bombay
a Mr R Cox, Bombay
Mr G J Thomson, Bombay
Mr F E Durham, Calcutta
a Mr Hobbard
Mr S Orner, Paris
Mr R MacNore Todd
Capt Gill
Mr A D Pelly
Mr Kammanshow, Delhi
Mr John Greenwood, Bombay

CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Major-Genl Sir John Ross, K C B, Poona
Lieut-Col and Mrs H Smyth, Bombay
Col W H McCausland, R A
Mrs Langley and children, Bombay
Miss Langley, Bombay
Maj and Mrs McCausland, Poona
Surgn-Maj and Mrs Close, Bombay
Miss Morris, Ahmedabad
Miss M Cassidy, Ahmedabad
Mrs Rait, Bombay
Lieut C Stevens, 4th M Cavalry
Lieut R Fornby, 4th M Cavalry
Mr H Bromley
a Mr E S Wise, Bombay
Dr F Willis, Bombay
Mr P Thursley, Bombay
Lieut E F Ashe, R M
a Mr F J Kingsley, Bombay

Residents left during week marked (*a*) thus.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, June 5.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·670
Temperature of the Air	86·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80·0
Dew Point	77·6
Relative humidity of Air	·746
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)...	5·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ...	91·7
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.)...	83·1
General Direction of Wind*	NNW, NNE, NW, WNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*...	333

* From midnight to midnight.

ENGLISH SPORTING NOTES.

CRICKET.

WITH the commencement of the English cricket season we resume our sporting notes, and propose again to place weekly before our readers all the most important events in the sporting world as they are chronicled in the English papers. The Universities as usual have been the first to set the ball rolling, so we will first devote some space to their doings. On April 30 the Seniors' match was commenced at Oxford, but owing to the rain interfering the play was somewhat disappointing. Mr. Money-Wigram of Oriel and Mr. Newton of Pembroke captained their respective sides. Money-Wigram's side went in to bat, and some fair cricket was shown, the principal scorers being Cobb, 28; Ingram, 45; and Blair, 25. The innings terminated for 173. Rain made the wickets difficult when Newton's side went in to bat, and though there were five double figure scorers, Higgins with 30 was the only one that could do anything with the bowling. Wigram's side started badly in their second essay, the first three wickets falling for 5 runs, but Blair (16) and Le Mesurier (54) put some life into the game, and the innings closed for 127. Newton's side on going in was soon disposed of for 71, Arnoll bowling very effectively, his 8 wickets costing 4 runs each. Surtees was the only one to show form with the bat, scoring 23 rather freely. Wigram's bowling was disappointing, Arnoll got in all 12 wickets for 80 runs. The next successful bowler was Godfrey, who got 6 wickets for 72 runs, though he hardly met with the success he deserved. On the following Monday Mr. Page and Mr. Bastard, of last year's eleven, each captained a side of Freshmen, some of whom had already been showing good form in their college matches. Mr. Page's side, who went in first, amassed the very respectable total of 213. The best play was undoubtedly that of D'Aeth, who put together 68 in capital style, his off-side play being especially good. Copleston, too, showed excellent defence for 33, although his innings was not such a punishing one as the Old Haileyburian's. Murdoch got 29 by dint of hard hitting. The bowling was moderate. Bastard's side succeeded in passing the score of their opponents by 36, obtaining 249 mainly owing to Simpson 24, Cochrane (Repton) 81, Nepean (Sherborne) 43, Bradford (Clifton) 28, and Yardley (Malvern) 23. Cochrane gave three chances, but still his innings was praiseworthy. On Wednesday the match was brought to a termination, and resulted in a victory for Bastard's side by three wickets. D'Aeth (36) again showed excellent form on behalf of Mr. Page's side, and he received able assistance from Murdoch (34), who, however, did not get his runs in nearly such good style. Cochrane took five wickets for 30 runs. Mr. Bastard's side required 80 runs to win, but even this small number were only obtained at a cost of eight wickets. Nepean alone made any stand, and again played good cricket for 26. Lester obtained five wickets for 40 runs. Dent, however, appeared to be the more puzzling bowler of the two, and did not get punished much on the whole. However, his bowling was hardly up to the average. The last of the trial matches was commenced immediately on the conclusion of the above, the sides being the University Eleven *vs.* Sixteen Freshmen. The former team was well represented, seven out of last year's eleven playing, J. H. Brain, of those in residence, being the only absentee. The vacancies were filled by Messrs. Barmby, Surtees, Cobb, and Newton, the latter of whom showed much improved form behind the wickets. Among the Sixteen were several who did not take part in the Freshmen's match, viz., R. C. Kitto, H. S. Arkwright, J. R. Wordsworth, and H. W. Gegg. The Sixteen were put in first, and after experiencing bad luck in the commencement, the total reached 104, Cochrane being top scorer with 30, made in good style. D'Aeth, Copleston, Bradford, and Arkwright all batted well, the latter, however, getting run out in very foolish manner. Both Bastard and Page bowled effectively, but Whitby did not do much good, and proved very expensive. So good was the bowling of Dent and Cochrane that the Eleven, who must be considerably crippled in their batting by the absence of Kemp and O'Brien, were unable to reach the Freshmen's score by 30 runs. Surtees, Buckland, Hildyard, and Newton alone made any stand, Buckland with 44 being top scorer, in the Freshmen's second innings, which was played in first-rate style, scoring 52. Coles (38) and Cheales (41) also showed good defence. Wordsworth with 24 was the next best scorer, and four others getting into double figures the innings terminated for 247. The eleven on going in a second time lost four wickets for 46, but Surtees (21) Barmby (65), and Key (88 not out) altered the aspect of the match, which was drawn, the Eleven having lost seven wickets for 227 runs. We now pause and turn to the doings of Cambridge University.

The opening contest of the light blues was played on Thursday, May 7, between two teams of seniors marshalled by the Varsity Captain and Secretary respectively. Mr. Wright's team commenced the batting with Eaton, who made a praiseworthy stand, and displayed faultless defence for 88. Sinclair by free play scored 34, while Baines and Butcher contributed 24 and 21 each respectively. Roberts, who had been scoring heavily on college ground, failed to come off. The innings terminated for 213. The Hon. M. B. Hawke's team made a bad beginning, Mr. Marsham Adkin and Crawley with a rattling 85 took the score well up, assisted by Chadwick 21, White 17, Fisher 27, and Hawke not out 42. The innings closed for 238. The feature of the second innings of Mr. Wright's team was the steady batting of Forbes and the bowling of Reed, who secured four wickets for eight runs. The match was drawn. On the next Monday a two days' match between the Freshmen was begun. Wright's side commenced batting, and the innings closed for 171. Though there were eight double figure scorers, good batting was not shown by any one, Haytes with 31, Oates 23, and Caulfy 20 being the top scorers. Opposition came in six wickets for 62 runs, and Wilson three for 46. Stephens, of whom much was expected, did not come off. Hawke's side made a very good beginning, and at the end of the first day's play had scored 104 for the loss of Hawke, Kemp, not out 88. On resuming the next day his career was stopped just after he reached the century by a ball rebounding from the wicket-keeper's pads. After him Skipwith with a commendable 45 helped to raise the score, which reached 272. Crawley with 29 was the next best scorer. Burbury got 5 wickets for 44 runs. Wright's side played up well in the second innings. Lucas showed very useful form for 82. He was materially assisted by Haytes, 23, and Coulby, 29. The innings terminated for 219. Stephens took 4 wickets for 52 runs.

On Thursday, May 14, and before the mail left, both the Universities commenced the last of their trial matches, first eleven *versus* next sixteen. At Oxford the eleven were represented by all the old hands in residence, Smith playing for the first time this season. The three vacancies were filled by the two Freshmen, D'Aeth and Cochrane, and by a Senior, Newton. Some excellent cricket was shown by the sixteen when put in first. Pemberton who had not come off in the Seniors' match, showed fine form in scoring his 113. Coles scored 45 not out, Higgins 24, and Surtess 22. The innings closed for 271. The Eleven sent in D'Aeth and Brain but Arnoll soon had both back in the pavilion. This is the last stage of the match reported in the evening papers. At Cambridge the first twelve commenced their battle with the next sixteen at the same time. The Varsity team included four Blues, although there were three others in residence, and two others not in residence were available if required. The four blues were Messrs. Hawke, Wright, Bainbridge, and Marchant. Messrs. Merehouse, Greatorex, Brutton, and Fisher, of the Seniors, and Messrs. Kemp, Lucas, Crawley, and Buxton, of the Freshmen completed, the team. From the first the batting displayed mastery over the bowling, and at the end of the first day the Twelve had lost seven wickets for 288. The next day the innings terminated for 302. The double figure scorers were Wright, 69; Hawke, 53; Greatorex, 49; Kemp, 21; Lucas, 25; Crawley 14; and Buxton, 17. The success of Greatorex gave great satisfaction, as hitherto at Cambridge he has quite failed to maintain the high reputation he gained two years ago at Harrow. Toppin with five wickets for 54 was the most successful bowler. When the mail left the Sixteen had lost six wickets for 105, Studd 17, Forbes 17, Toppin 22, and Lindley 23 not out being the chief scorers.

Next glancing at county fixtures we must give a few words to the matches with which the season commenced. At Nottingham an interesting match was played between the Colts of Notts and York, but unfortunately it had to be left drawn. Some splendid cricket was shown on both sides, heavy scoring being the order of the day. Notts was the first to go in, Bean, the two Dafts (sons of Richard Daft), Wright, and Lindley all played well, and helped to take the score to 316. Bean contributed a faultless 72; H. Daft, 34; R. Daft, 37; Lindley, 54; and Wright, 58. Heavy as was this scoring, Yorkshire obtained just nine more, thanks to a fine 141 by Lee, though not devoid of chances. He received material assistance from Leadbetter (61) and Keld (49.) Bean obtained 7 wickets for 85 runs. Notts on going in again lost 2 wickets for 52 runs, when the match was drawn. The Sussex Colts match was a very satisfactory one for the county. The county eleven, by no means a representative one, suffered a single innings defeat at the heads of twenty Colts, including Alfred Shaw, the captain. The Colts going in first got 183, and then dismissed the eleven for 53 and 123. Plenty of cricketing talent was unearthed during the match. Quaife, Comber, Wells, Randall, Hunt, and Mr. Heasman all batted well. Baker, Tate, Bristow, Rendall, and Clarke bowled fairly, while Comber kept wicket in excellent style. The Kent Colts match was not productive of much new talent. A very interesting game was that between the Colts of the north and the south, during which the superiority of the northern cricketing shires over the southern ones was again manifested. The southerners began well by getting rid of their formidable opponents for 163, but they cut a sorry figure against the deliveries of Copeland and Banner, and in less than an hour were all disposed of for 36. At their second venture the northerners compiled 183, leaving their opponents 251 to win, a task which they failed to perform by 151 runs. The second innings of the southerners was rescued from being a complete collapse by the steady batting of Comber and Chiltow, who obtained 34 and 39 each respectively. The last of the Colt's matches with which we have to deal to-day was that between M. C. C. and ground *vs.* 22 Colts of Middlesex. The chief object of the match was the unearthing, if possible, of a much needed fast bowler to succeed Howitt. After failures for many seasons a colt of Considerable promise has at last been found. Everybody who could pretend to bowl in the Colts' team was given a trial, the two most successful being found in East and West. Both of them showed fair batting especially West who contributed a very useful 55 to his side's score. East also got into double figures, scoring 15. Both bowlers are right-handed, and rather above medium pace, East being the faster of the two. In the first innings West took two wickets for five runs, and East three for four runs. The match was not concluded when the mail left.

We next come to the more important fixtures. The curtain rose upon the first-class cricket season of 1885 for the match between the M. C. C. and Sussex. In the absence of Whitfeld and Newham the country tried Qualfe and Heasman. The Club had a very poor lot as far as batting was concerned, Gunn and Paravicini being the most formidable. The bowling was stronger, though Fothergill and Wolf did not arrive in time to take part in the attack. The cricket was very slow, an uninteresting match terminating in the defeat of Sussex by ten wickets. Sussex going in first scored 86, mainly owing to a timely 33 by Humphreys. The Club responded with 145, Gunn obtaining a very lucky 44 and Robertson a plucky 30. In the second innings Ellis batted very well for 31, but the county only obtained 65, leaving an easy victory for their opponents. Last season the engagements with the minor counties proved much good practice for the Surrey eleven prior to their meeting more formidable opponents that the executive determined upon including such matches in their programme this season. On Monday, May 11, the first of these was commenced against Essex. Surrey had a strong eleven in spite of the absence of Maurice, Read, and Henderson. Mr. W. W. Read showed that he was in fine form, for though he made some plucky strokes he hit about with vigour and when he retired had placed 143 to his credit with a chance to the wicket-keeper when he had obtained 115. Abel's 49 was the only other contribution of note; the innings terminating for 326. Essex on going in could only score 67, of which 43 were obtained by Jones. Following on, a more even display of batting was exhibited, Mr. C. E. Grien with 26 being the top scorer. But they could only put together 124, which left Surrey victorious by an innings and 48 runs. In the first innings Bowley for Surrey got 6 wickets for 24 runs and in the second Lohman 7 for 33. On the following Thursday, Surrey engaged another of the minor counties in Hants. Hampshire going in first made an exceedingly feeble display with the bat; no one of the team seemed able to withstand the deliveries of Lohman and Barrat and they were all out within an hour for the paltry total of 33. On Surrey going in to bat, Abel and Mr Shuter defied all changes of bowling up till lunch, and although Abel was soon got rid of afterwards, Mr. Roller hit up a merry innings of sixty-four, which included ten fours, three threes, and four twos. Mr. Shuter was at the wicket no less than three hours and a quarter for one hundred and thirty-five, and during his stay Dible, Armstrong, Young, Lacey, and Barratt were changed and interchanged as bowlers. None of them gave the semblance of a chance, and his cutting and off-side driving were extremely effective. His principal hits were a five, twenty fours, five threes, and seven twos. Mr W. W. Read was caught at cover point from a very bad hit when he had compiled a dozen only; but Lohman followed up his capital bowling performance by playing really good cricket for 28, when he was unfortunately run out. Bowden was responsible for but a single when he was easily taken at mid-on, but on; Mr. Roller and Wood became associated, and in all changes in the attack were defied, and Roller, playing in his very best form, had scored 81 when stumps were drawn for the day the score standing at 334 for six wickets. The next day Roller reached his 92 and 102 before succumbing to Lacey; and 38 by Wood and 17 by Barret brought the score to 461. Hampshire made a better fight in the second innings, but Lohman was not to be denied, and the whole side was out for 146, sustaining defeat by an innings and 280 runs. What may be called the first county match proper of the present season was commenced at Tent Bridge Grounds on Thursday, May 14, the day before the mail left, between Notts and Sussex. Owing to the arrival of the majority of the lace county contingent of Shaw's Anglo-Australian team, the home shire was fully represented, with the exception of Shrewsbury. At close of the first day's play Sussex going in first had scored 149 runs for five wickets. The next day, continuing their innings, they raised the score to 201 before the last wicket fell, the principal contributors being Tester (28), Humphreys (45), Jesse Hide (52), and Juniper (22 not out). When the mail left Notts had lost six wickets for 111 runs, Gunn (44) and Flowers (54) being the chief scorers.

These notes having run to a very great length, particulars of other branches of sports and pastimes cannot be given here in full, so they will be dismissed briefly.

In a match 12,000 up spot-barred between Roberts and Cook, in which the Champion conceded the ex-Champion a start of 2,000 points, for £10 a side, Roberts was credited with a fine performance, proving successful by no fewer than 4,760 points.

In a match 8,000 up Peall defeated Mitchell after a see-saw race by 8 points only.

Rowell, the famous Cambridge pedestrian has again succeeded in beating record. In a six days' race at the Aquarium, twelve hours per day, he won the race from 13 sturdy opponents, beating the second man Cartwright by 47 miles and 1 lap. The previous best 72 hours record was 415 miles 960 yards, made by Littlewood in Birmingham, Sept. 1882. This Rowell beat by nearly 15 miles, finishing 430 miles well within the fixed period.

Hanlan after his defeat by Beach was interviewed, and acknowledged that he was fairly beaten on his merit, and that Beach was the best sculler the world had seen.

At Cambridge the University pairs were won with the greatest ease by Coke and Swann, of Trinity Hall. The race has now been won by Hall crews four years in succession.

AN AMBITIOUS SERVIAN PRINCE.

THE Vienna Correspondent of the *Times* writes :—The death of Prince Alexander Karageorgevice may have some important political consequences, though it is not probable that these will be felt at once. Before he became paralyzed by age and infirmities Prince Alexander was a continual trouble to Servia, yet he never possessed the abilities or the energy of his son Peter, who succeeds to his right as a Pretender. Prince Peter is married to the daughter of Prince Nicholas of Montenegro and persons who had an opportunity of conversing with Prince Nicholas when he was last in Vienna recollect the enthusiastic description which he gave of his son-in-law's talents.

It is notorious that Prince Peter's character has its dark as well as its bright side. The Prince has, in fact, all the faults which so often marred the fortunes of the Stuarts. But these do not make him less dangerous as a Pretender, and since even his enemies agree that he bears a far closer intellectual resemblance than his father did to the famous Kara George (Black George), the Liberator of Servia, it may be foreseen that the fortune of two million Slavs to which he inherits will be employed to active purpose.

The Prince has not been idle of late years. He has been busily engaged in recruiting adherents, and he has never ceased to intrigue. Marrying on the family feud with Milan Obrenovics so soon as he should have stepped into his inheritance. His recent journeys in the Balkan Peninsula caused consternation at Sofia and Belgrade. In Panslavist circles he is regarded as the man who might be most usefully employed at the proper time to worry King Milan and Prince Alexander of Bulgaria; and many hope that he may eventually from a great Russian kingdom out of Bulgaria, Servia, Eastern Roumelia, and Macedonia.

Prince Peter's relationship to the polished Prince and poet on the throne of Montenegro must be of undeniable advantage to him in the future, although for the present it must restrain him, inasmuch as every action of the son-in-law would involve for his near kinsman a measure of responsibility which Prince Nicholas cannot be in any hurry to assume, seeing that at the moment the allies are over. Emperors is the order of the day. Moreover, King Milan has powerful friends in Vienna, and nothing finds favour at present in St. Petersburg which might give the Austrian Court the smallest ground for complaint.

This is the reason why the honour so ardently desired by Prince Peter of being presented to the Czar has never yet been granted him, and why some time ago he had also to relinquish the project of travelling with his young wife to St. Petersburg, in consequence of a hint that his visit was not desired. To avoid compromising himself in the existing state of things Prince Nicholas will rather have to curb his son-in-law's adventurous disposition than to encourage it. Nevertheless, the Servian Government will scarcely venture to leave young Karageorgevics out of sight.

It cannot be denied that the raising of Servia to a kingdom has rendered the plans of Prince Karageorgevics far more difficult than they might have been, for now the Servian Monarchists are generally loyal to King Milan. The originators of the disturbances in Servia were just as opposed to the Karageorgevics as to the Obrenovics family—they were Radical Republicans. Indeed, there are but few families in Servia who are antagonistic on Legitimist grounds to the reigning dynasty, and some of these hold for the Voyvode race on the Neadovics, while a few aged Senators preserve a traditional attachment to the Karageorgevics. Among the younger generation of Servians the family dispossessed in December, 1858, has latterly ceased to have supporters, and the only locality where there has been a party for Prince Karageorgevics has been at and around Topola, the hereditary seat of the exiled race.

Yet how easily all this might change. With Prince Peter Karageorgevics a new personality appears on the political theatre of the East, one having the resolve and the power, given circumstances—that is, when the times shall be more propitious to Panslavism—to play a leading part.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In Consumption its efficacy is unequalled. Dr. Sinclair Coghill, Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor, writes: "I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. Dr. de Jongh's Oil is now the only Cod Liver Oil used in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest." Sold only in capsuled Imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole Consignees: Ansar, Harford, and Co., 210, High, Holborn, London.

THE STATUE OF LIBERTY IN PARIS.

THE unveiling took place on May 13 of a reduced though still gigantic copy of M. Bartholdi's colossal statue of Liberty enlightening the world. It stands in the sloping and oblong garden in the Place des Etats Unis, with its back towards the house still occupied by the American Minister, Mr. Morton, and its face towards the centre of Paris.

A large and brilliant company was invited to meet in the salons of the United States Legation, and thence proceed to the garden, where a tribune was placed on a wide gravelled space. There was a fine display of flowers from the municipal greenhouses. The houses everywhere in the neighbourhood were bright with bunting, and the Republican Guard and its band were in attendance. M. Mollard, the introducer of Ambassadors, at Mr. Morton's request, regulated the precedence of the official guests. The municipal councillors who wore tricoloured ribbons, were in the square the hosts, the ground there belonging to the city of Paris. An immense crowd assembled outside the reserved space, which was encircled with many rows of benches covered with crimson velvet. The "Star-spangled Banner" was played by the band as the company quitted the Legation, and the "Marseillaise" before the speeches began and when they were ended. Indeed the national hymn was struck up as M. Lafayette was speaking, and until the signal was given to the bandmaster to stop quite drowned his voice. All the gentlemen in the reserved ground took off their hats on arriving there, and remained uncovered; but whether out of deference to the orators or the statue I cannot say. There was a hot, bright sun, and

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 6.

THE interruption on the Red Sea telegraph route still continues, and the Teheran line, which is regularly advertised as showing an average of somewhere between an hour and a half in transmission, is now, when the entire work is thrown upon it, taking a day and a half. During business hours to-day the latest public messages in from London were only to Thursday evening, but yesterday's despatches are since to hand.

Consols on Thursday were again ⅛ lower at 98 but the other regular quotations were unaltered. Yesterday, while Consols remained at 98, there was an advance of ⅛ in the 3½ per cent Indian sterling Loan to 101, while 4½ per cent. Rupee Paper was ⅛ lower. French Rentes maintain their price of 109⅝ unaltered. Rates of discount in London were quoted at 1⅛ on 3 and 1½ per cent. on 6 months' bills, the former being ⅛ down, the latter ⅛ higher. Bar Silver yesterday was 1-16d. higher at 49½ per oz.

The produce markets at home show continued dullness. Reuter's prices for Linseed mark a decline of 1s. 6d. per quarter in Bombay and partially of 6d. in Calcutta sorts. Rapeseed comes 1s., Poppyseed via Canal 6d. per quarter lower. Wheat remains unchanged. The London Colonial Wool sales, which opened on the 3rd, showed fair competition. At the Skin sales, Goat closed slow, with a decline of 1d. per lb. in Bombay qualities. The number sold were 1,050,000, out of 1,170,000 offered. Sheep skins opened with little inquiry.

The Liverpool Cotton market on both Thursday and Friday closed quiet, with sales of 8,000 bales; spot prices unaltered, but Americans to arrive on Thursday were 1-32d. to 3-64d. lower in the near and 1-16d. in the distant positions. Yesterday, July-August were 1-64d. better, September-October 1-64d. worse. In New York Ready Mid. Uplands have declined ⅛ cent. in the two days, futures, however, being practically unchanged at 10·30 cents per lb. for October.

We subjoin our usual weekly comparison of the statistical position of the staple. Since the previous Friday the Liverpool stock has decreased by 19,000 bales, and the visible supply for all Europe by 30,000 bales. The latter is now only 226,000 bales below the corresponding period last year, and at the present rate of going by the end of September, when the lowest point is generally reached, there would be no deficiency at all. It is very unlikely, however, that the present minimum rate of consumption can go on much longer, as supplies in the hands of spinners must be down to an unusually low level; but even if the off-take in the raw staple does not increase, it must mean a corresponding diminution in the supply of the manufactured article, which, so far as regards prices, would ultimately tend to exercise the same effect. As we remarked some few weeks ago, with a stock of nearly a million bales in Liverpool to come and go upon in the meantime, there is no necessity for spinners to carry heavy supplies on their own account; but should the monsoon here open at all favourably, there would probably be considerable buying of Piece Goods, which would rapidly tell on spinners' operations.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Week's receipts	4,000	13,000	25,000
,, Exports to U. K.	15,000	11,000	40,000
,, ,, Cont.	4,000	..	13,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept ..	4,664,000	4,754,000	5,828,000
,, Exports to U. K. ,, ..	2,387,000	2,393,000	2,654,000
,, ,, Cont. ,, ..	1,353,000	1,304,000	1,778,000
,, Stock in the Ports	427,000	452,000	492,000

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 5th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1885.	1884.	1882.
Total supply of all kinds.....	2,250,000	2,476,000	2,818,000
,, ,, Surats....	460,000	740,910	728,580

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	977,000	940,680	984,000
,, London ,, ...	37,000	60,000	52,000
American adoat ,, ...	40,000	40,000	90,000
East Indian ,, ...	88,000	170,000	161,000
	1,132,000	1,180,680	1,296,000
Price of Mid-Uplands	5 15-16d.	6¼d.	5 11-16d.
,, Good Fair Dholleras ..	4 13-16d.	4 9-16d.	4 3-16d.
Difference.....	1d.	1 13-16d.	1d.

Cotton here continues dull and quite unchanged. Export buyers are operating with extreme caution, having few orders from home. Supplies, too, are falling off rapidly, and judging from the look of the weather the season may be considered virtually at an end.

WHEAT is quiet but firm. Delhi descriptions are a trifle easier, No. 1 Club being down to Rs. 3-7½, but Bombay growths are firmly held, No. 1 White Pessy for Rs. 3-10½, whilst Red Ahmedabad is up to Rs. 3-10 per cwt.

SEEDS are quiet and unchanged for all descriptions.

FREIGHTS are dull and unaltered, very few engagements being made, and still fewer charters. The following are current quotations:—

	Ready.	Forward.
Liverpool	23s. 9d.	23s. 9d. to 25s.
Open Charter	26s. 3d.	..
Havre	26s. 3d.	25s.
Antwerp	27s.	26s. 3d.
Marseilles	31s. 3d. to 32s.	32s. to 25d. 7s.
Trieste-Venice ..	37s. 6d. to 40s.	..

PIECE GOODS are in no way active, but there is a moderate business going on, quite up to what might be expected at this season of the year. Local goods are steady, and local yarns, comparatively speaking, firm owing to the China advices.

Through Reuter we have the shipments of Cotton Goods and Yarn from the U. K. for India during the month of May, which compare with the totals for April as follows:—

Bombay.	May.	April.
Plain Cottons	29,100,000 yards.	25,45 ,000 yards.
Co-oured Cottons.	2,100,000 ,,	2,350,000 ,,
Printed Cottons..	4,250,000 ,,	5,40 ,000 ,,
Twist	950,000 lbs.	1,000,000 lbs
Calcutta.		
Plain Cottons	56,150,000 yards.	54,800,000 yards
Coloured Cottons..	9,600,000 ,,	7,800,000 ,,
Printed Cottons..	4,250,000 ,,	3,450, 00 ,,
Twist	1,150,000 lbs.	1,250,000 lbs.

COALS are very depressed. Cardiff in harbour is barely worth Rs.14 per ton alongside; in fact, there are sellers, but no buyers at that. West Hartley is nominally quoted at Rs. 14, but with neither buyers nor sellers.

EXCHANGE.—Sterling remains without change of any kind. The Banks would perhaps be a little more willing to buy, but bills are becoming fewer every day, and henceforward the market will be governed more by Calcutta than the state of thing here. The shipments of Silver for the week are heavy, £80,000 for Bombay, and £30,000 for Calcutta. This explains the small bidding for Council drafts lately, and at the same time scarcely supports the private advices which are given out at intervals of the metal being firm and scarce. Closing rates are:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6 15-16d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6 29-32d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 7 1-32d.	,,
Credits ,, ,, ,, ...	1s. 7 1-8d.	,,
Francs ,, ,, ,, ...	207½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weaker to-day for cash, but forward continues pretty steady at Rs. 96 9-16 to ¾ for Fours. For Fours-and-a-half we quote Rs. 99½.

SHARES.—There has been rather more inquiry for Bank of Bombays, which are firm at Rs. 742½. In Spinning Mills Jewraz Ballo and Mazagons are Rs. 5 higher. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co.'s Shares are Rs. 50 higher at Rs. 4,200 for old. Barton and Co., Ld., are down to Rs. 88. Cooper, Madon, and Co. are up to Rs. 125.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay.....	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	742½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	320
Bank of Madras.....	10,000	500	all	5 do.	610
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank.....	10,000	100	all	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	250
National Bank of India.....	37,320	£ 250		do.	96

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Co.'s Consolidated Stock.	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p.ct	160
Do. ow £20 shares..	..	£20	1 10-14-6	do.	330
Ditto ,,	..	£20	5-7-2	do.	210
Ditto ,,	..	£20	21-12-1	do.	..
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co...	..	£100	1,000	do.	61
Do. New Shares.....	61	£18	14-0	do.	..

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	...	775
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	440
Albert Ginning Co. ..	100	500	500	Rs. 45	42[illegible]
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	220	1,100	1,100	Rs. 10	1,225
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	780	400	400	Rs. 2	310
Bellary	630	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	350
Bre ig Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	500	200	20	..	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	41¼	1974
Colaba Press Co.	50	1 880	1,880	Rs. 500	715
Dhoolera P. & G. Co..	5 0	300	300	12	140
East India Press Co..	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,175
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8 500	400	2,025
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	600	600	..	451
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	500	Rs. 40	475xd
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 40	265
Mercantile Press	1,900	125	25	Rs. 71	135
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 30	33[illegible]
New Borar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 45	520
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	500	Rs. 40	3
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	157½
Primo of W. Press	500	500	100	10	505
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	..	500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	75	Rs. 50	675
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1 250
Samoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs 60	720

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company, ...	1,30[illegible]	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	50[illegible]	Rs. 1[illegible]	475
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 2	102
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 17½	325
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,00[illegible]	1,00[illegible]	Rs 30	680
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	87[illegible]	500	all	Rs. 22½	635
Bhowanagur Mills ...	9,0 0	100	100	..	18
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,00[illegible]	Rs. 30	875
Budmeras Manfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	50	..	185
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	50	Rs 40	675
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	712½
Connaught Mills	810	500	50[illegible]	..	545
Dooria Mills	1,300	1,00[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	Rs. 30	620
City of Bombay.....	600	1,000	1,000	..	755
D. Spinning	3,000	2,5[illegible]	2,00[illegible]	..	165
Dhan Mills.....	1,000	1,0[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	..	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,5[illegible]	5[illegible]	5[illegible]	Rs. 25	745
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,0[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	25	585
Golam Baba S. Co. ..	2,000	50	50	..	430
Jordan Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	135
Hindustan Mills	1,20[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	Rs. 40	765
Hingunghat Mills Co.	700	500	50	70	935
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,0[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	Rs 50	1,070
Imp. Cotton Mills Co.	400	50	50	Rs. 20	420
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	968	1,00	1,00	..	925
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	100	..	440
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. ..	1,34	5[illegible]	5[illegible]	Rs. 40	51
Jewraz Ballioo	1,3[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	Rs. 30	985
Khandesh	75[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	Rs. 35	800xd
Kastao Muckunjee	1,000	1,0[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	Rs. 40	80[illegible]
Koopoll S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	Rs. 5	139
Madras United	500	1,0[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	100	2,5[illegible]
Mahalukshmi	650	1,0[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	Rs. 35	645
Manockjee Petit's	1,000	1,0[illegible]	1,00[illegible]	Rs. 25	1,072½
Mahogon Spinning	5,000	1,0[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	Rs. 2	202½
Moraljee Goculdas ..	1,150	1,00	1,0[illegible]	Rs. 50	1,410
National Spinning	600	1,0[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	..	600
Nagpur Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	100	1	..	95
Narayan Cotton Mills	550	1,000	1,000	..	505
New Great Eastern ..	1,000	1,0[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	Rs. 20	930
Oriental	5,725	625	62	Rs 10	495
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	40	Rs. 10	130
People of India S. & W. Company	1,00	25	25[illegible]	6¼	135
Phoenix S. & W. Spinning Company.	1,250	500	50	..	130
Queen Spinning.....	800	1,0[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	..	700
Rupee.....	611	1,0[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	..	575
Sassoon S. & W. Co...	1,50[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	1,00[illegible]	Rs. 5[illegible]	1.5 0
Shamsjore Mills	678	1,0[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	Rs. 70	1,365
Sounderlas	50[illegible]	1,1[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	Rs. 30	5[illegible]
Southern India.....	1,00[illegible]	50[illegible]	50[illegible]	Rs. 20	390
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,21[illegible]	25	250	Rs. 10	230
Victoria Mills.....	60	1,00[illegible]	1,00[illegible]	...	550
Western India S. & M. Company	1,20[illegible]	1,1[illegible]	1,00	Rs. 25	665

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdowa&Co. Ld.	1,000 / 1,200	200 / 200	200 / 200	10 p.c.	200 / 156
Badham, Pike & Co. Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs. 12	170
Bapty Co., Ld.....	2,625	250	165	Rs. 13	203
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	1-2-3p.c	88
Do. New issue.	500	100	37[illegible]	10 2-3p.c	37½xd
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld. ..	300	500	100	..	90
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	..	635
Bombay Saw Mills	900	1,000	1,000	..	680
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 6	107 101
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	4,200
Do. New Shares ..	1,000	500	300	60	800
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.....	600	1,000	1,000	25	875
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	101
Bombay Brick & Tile Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	...	n
Bombay Tile Co.....	1,000	100	100	..	..
Cash Bazaar	1,000	100	100	..	32
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	900	100	100	10½	125
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 1	..
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	..	5	..	34
Karrachee Ice Co. Ld.	900	500	300	35	321
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld. ..	500	500	200	36 p. s	380
Kemp & Co. Ld.....	4,000	200	175	Rs. 22	332
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	22	1¼	..
Napier Hotel	300	100	100	6	100
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	500	100	100	..	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	200	50	2½	60
Oriental Loan Association	900	20	20	1¼	21
Pearse and Co., Ld. ..	1,00	100	100	8 p. s.	93
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,00	1,000	Re. 1	33½
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,400
Soundy & Co., Ld.....	90	10	100	Rs. 8	90
Telephone Co., Ld. ..	19,20	2	25	Re. 1	14
Thacker & Co., Ld. ..	2,000	500	501	Rs. 90	1,200
Thacker & Co. Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 1	165
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	12		p.ct.	12

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"AGENTS WANTED."

SASSOON INSTITUTE.

THE following BOOKS have been added to the Library during the week ending 6th June, 1885:—

Shelf No.		Title.	Vols.	Author.
		ROOM A.		
107	23	Life in the Ranks of the British Army	1	J. B. Patterson.
140	11	Glenaveril—Book the Second	1	The Earl of Lytton.
170	15	The Structure of the Wool Fibre	1	F. H. Bowman, D. Sc., F.R.S.E., F.L.S.
		ROOM B.		
1	12	Valerie's Fate.....	1	Mrs. Alexander.
16	16	Hearts of Gold.....	1	William Cyples.
21	8	Fashionable Marriage. ..	1	Mrs. A. Fraser.
34	18	Charley Kingston's Aunt..	1	PenOliver, F.R.C.S.
64	17	Fort Minster, M. P.....	1	Sir E. S. Reed, K.C.B., M.P.
79	5	Dynamiter (More new Arabian Nights).....	1	R. L. Stevenson and Fanny Vande Grift Stevenson.
89	23	From Post to Finish.....	1	Hawley Smart.

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BOMBAY.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

ROUGHTON—June 6, at Malabar Hill, the wife of G. W. Roughton, of a daughter.
TURNER—June 7, at Altamont, Cumballa Hill, the wife of Allan F. Turner, of a daughter.

DEATH.

HUTCHINSON—June 3, at Indore, Frederick James, the infant son of F. and A. Hutchinson, aged 1[illegible] days.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1885.

ONCE more the Honours *Gazette* provokes curiosity as to the principle upon which the grateful waters which flow from the Fountain of Honour are distributed. No one, of course, would be so ungracious as to suggest that any one of the half-hundred distinctions which figure in the list has been inappropriately bestowed. That the Amir should be an Honorary Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is as natural as that gracious words should have been whispered in his ear when he came to Rawal Pindi, or that he should have carried back to Kabul a diamond-hilted sword, an automaton singing-bird, and a magnificent drawing-room clock. The decoration, like all these presents, is an "international vanity," which has its use, and which could not well have been withheld without making the Amir ask whether he was not as good a man as many others with narrower breasts than his upon whose tunics it had been pinned. And there were doubtless reasons of state for making a Knight Commander of Nawab Muhammad Surfaraz Khan of Dera Ismail Khan—a chief, apparently, who has influence with the border tribes on that part of the frontier, and upon whom no compliment of this sort would be thrown away. We can see the policy of these nominations as easily as we can see the formal propriety of admitting the new Governor of Bombay into the Companionship of the Order. And if these entries in the Birthday *Gazette* are beyond criticism, who shall lay any charge against the bewildering list of distinctions which will gladden the hearts of all who have served the Queen-Empress in the Burmese portion of her Empire? It seems in the eternal fitness of things that Moung Shwekyi should henceforth be known to gods and men as Thuye Zaung Ngwe Da Ya Min, even though it be a personal distinction; and that between a dozen or so of eminent Burmese the distinctions of "Kyet Thaye Zaung Shwe Dalwe Ya Min" and "A Hmu Dau Zaung Tazeik Ya Min" should be equitably distributed. Servants of the Crown whose names are permitted to hobble down to posterity upon honorific crutches of this kind will learn from this that they have not worked for nothing. After these high-sounding Burmese titles there seems something commonplace in returning to the Star of India decorations. The solitary addition to the Knighthood of the Order is Colonel Colbourne Bradford, whose arduous and often thankless work as Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana has entitled him to the distinction. Besides, considerations of symmetry might be urged in favour of a nomination which puts Colonel Bradford on an honorific level with the Governor-General's Agent in Central India. Some of the bestowals of the Companionship of the Order are exclusively of Bengal interest, and there are only two which reach this side of India. In each case a deserving recipient has been found. Colonel Willoughby has done good service in the Military, Marine, and Ecclesiastical Departments of the Bombay Secretariat, and the announcement of his nomination will be received in this Presidency with general satisfaction. And in bestowing a Companionship of the Order upon Major Hunter, the Crown has recognised the services of one of the most hardworking and vigilant of the politicals—an officer whose work and researches in the area supervised by the Resident at Aden have added substantially to our influence in those parts. Amongst the nominations to the Companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire none will seem more appropriate than that of Dr. Burgess, of the Archæological Survey. This is a recognition of valuable and enduring work in which none should be more deeply interested than the peoples upon whose antiquities the Archæological Survey is constantly throwing new light. Dr. Day, whose organisation of the Indian collection at the Fisheries Exhibition in London the year before last was but an incident in his long labours for the development of the fisheries of India, will not have his claim to a place in the Honours *Gazette* contested, nor will the countrymen of the Guzerati poet, Dalpatram Dayabhai, think lightly of the compliment which is paid to a deservedly popular vernacular poet. The truth is that there is scarcely a name in the list of greater honours which individually raises the famous fly in the amber question "how did it get there?" They are all honourable men, some capable men, and none of them entirely undeserving. But when the list is looked at as a whole, the first thing that strikes one is its incompleteness and its want of proportion. We do not for a moment believe that there is any truth in the prevalent belief that birth-day honours, or any other honours that the Crown has at its disposal, are distributed according to the "hat and ticket method." There is some attempt at selection, though it is scarcely "natural selection." If there must be an honours list—and where is the revolutionist daring enough to suggest that the Empire could get on without one?—no harm would be done if it were put in more obvious relation with the various elements of public life in India? We miss from the list every indication that India has a judicial service, and the non-representation of that service amongst the officials singled out for honours will suggest to those who are unfamiliar with the happy-go-lucky style in which these lists are drawn, the question whether the Indian Bench has in recent years been deficient in talent or public spirit. Have the Public Works Department, the Education Department, and the railway service been so poorly served that from neither of them was it possible to select an official worthy of recognition in the honours list? It is not in what it includes, but in what it excludes, that the list is once more a colourless, ill-proportioned catalogue, which bewilders those who look for method and reason even in the vanities of public life, and who are anxious that it should not be entirely wanting in carefulness. Yet those who criticise it will candidly admit that the matter must be treated with indulgence, since no two men in all India, if asked to draw up an honours list, could possibly agree on a couple of names.

ANXIOUS as most of us must be to believe that in all that has lately happened on the Afghan borders our own officers were entirely right, and the Russian officers were entirely wrong, that view will not be at all strengthened by Sir Peter Lumsden's proceedings at Vienna. We cannot well imagine a greater indiscretion for a British officer to be guilty of than that which the Chief Boundary Commissioner committed when he allowed himself to be interviewed there on his way home. All the mortification in the world would not have justified him in speaking as he did of his treatment by the British Government, unchivalrous and mortifying though that treatment may possibly have been. Whether or not the Government have stood by him as they ought to have done is a question which may be discussed whenever the evidence upon which a right judgment in regard to it can be based is available. But even when the discussion can rightly be begun there is one man who cannot conveniently take part in it, and that is Sir Peter Lumsden, unless and until he has formally relinquished the task which was entrusted to him. To all intents and purposes he is as fully Chief Boundary Commissioner while on his way back to London as he was while on his way to the Afghan frontier, and the only question that is in doubt regarding his conduct is whether it is a breach of official discipline or of good sense and discretion. When he uttered this unseemly complaint he must have forgotten that he was still under the orders of the Government, since it was under their instructions, given apparently with a serious desire to enter into personal consultation with him and Colonel Stewart, that he had set out for London. As to his belief that British reputation has suffered heavily in Afghanistan by the policy of the Government, that is a matter of fact upon which he is entitled to give evidence; but then there is only one way and one place in which such evidence could properly be given. He should have reserved it for confidential communication in Downing-street, instead of imparting it to the first *gobemouche* who came in his way in Vienna, whence it has been shouted forth to all the capitals of Europe. The effect of our policy upon public opinion in India is a question upon which we imagine that the Government, who have direct and authoritative sources of information in India itself, are scarcely likely to consult him. Upon this point he is an unauthorised and an unqualified witness, and his testimony is flatly contradicted by every accessible token of public opinion in India. The time will soon come when the whole conduct of the Government in regard to this business may be fairly reviewed, and judgment may be passed upon it. At this moment the only part of it upon which we are invited to pronounce an opinion is their selection of Sir Peter Lumsden as a responsible agent for the execution of their policy. If in this they seem to have gone grievously astray, it is because Sir Peter Lumsden himself has done his best to make it appear so.

SIR WILLIAM MUIR has not lived long to enjoy the honours and to perform the duties of the post to which he was nominated only in January last, in succession to the eminent Bombay educationalist, Sir Alexander Grant. Unlike his predecessor in the Principalship of his old University of Edinburgh, he was at least as much an administrator as a scholar, though it was undoubtedly his scholarship which gave him his greater reputation at home, and which earned him the honours which fell thickly upon him from learned societies and in learned society. To people who scarcely knew Sir William Muir as the *quondam* Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, or as the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces seventeen years ago, he was a familiar personage as the historian of Islam, the biographer of Mahomet, and the exponent to the English reader in popular terms of the teaching of the Koran. It is not too much to say that while he has added largely to the authoritative and weightier literature of this class of subjects, he has given the general reader a knowledge of the character and teaching of Mahomet which was not available before his time. It has been the lot of few men to leave at once so distinct a mark upon the administration of one country and the literature of another as Sir William Muir left. And it has never been even hinted that he was the worse statesman for being a man of letters, or that he was the worse man of letters for being a statesman.

WE are glad to hear that the movement recently started for the formation of a corps of mounted rifles in connection with the Bombay Volunteer Corps has been endorsed by the Government, the Government of Bombay having just received a notification of the approval of the proposal by the Government of India. It will be seen from our telegram from Madras that a similar success has attended upon the movement in that city, and that the Madras Government are prepared at once to issue arms to those who have enrolled themselves in the corps. Mr. Cuffe and those who have been associated with him in setting the project on foot may be congratulated upon the success which has attended upon their efforts to give to Bombay a force which has often enough been talked about during the last few years, but which has only at length become a reality. No time has been lost in preparing for the decision of the Government, for no sooner had a sufficient number of names been enrolled than drilling was begun, and the corps for which sanction has just been received has already been drilled, mounted and on foot. It is proposed, we understand, to adopt a uniform similar to that of the Madras and Calcutta mounted corps, but this and other matters of detail will be settled at a meeting which will be held in a day or two. The decision will, no doubt, be influenced by the fact that the Government of India are believed to have under consideration a proposal for assimilating the volunteer uniform throughout India.

NOTES FROM MATHERAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, JUNE 6.

THE last week has been a very hot one. The temperature in the shade at midday rises to 91°, and even the nights and the mornings are rather warm. At this time of year Matheran is generally enveloped in cooling mists which the sunlight cannot pierce until the day is far advanced. But this year the dry hot days that usually visit Matheran in the end of April have come instead in the beginning of June. At about four o'clock in the afternoon we sometimes have violent blasts of wind which bring up the thunder and raise clouds of eddying dust, but the little rain that has as yet fallen has had no appreciable effect on the heat of the long parched earth. However, everything has its consolations. The hotel-keepers and others who sell ice and drinks must surely drive a very thriving trade, for most of us are continually entering what the late Lord Beaconsfield would have called the paradise of deep, deep draughts of cooling drinks. And in this pleasure there is no satiety, for in these hot dry days one long drink leads only too naturally and rapidly to another, which tastes just as delicious as its predecessor. Perhaps it is fortunate for many of us thirsty beings that we are not entirely dependent on wine and pegs and beer for the slaking of our thirsts. Many of our heads would be in a bad state if we did not occasionally interpolate between our alcoholic potations draughts of the pure water that

TELEGRAMS.

THE BIRTHDAY GAZETTE.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, JUNE 6.

The *Gazette of India* announces that the following distinctions have been conferred :—

ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

KNIGHT GRAND COMMANDER.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint His Highness Abdul Rahman Khan, Amir of Afghanistan and its dependencies, to be an Honorary Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

KNIGHT COMMANDER.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the aforesaid order :—

To be a Knight Commander—Colonel Edward Ridley Colbourne Bradford, C.S.I., Madras Staff Corps, Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner of Ajmere and Merwara.

COMPANIONS.

The Hon'ble Herbert John Reynolds, B. A., Member of the Board of Revenue, Lower Bengal, Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making laws and regulations.

Surgeon-General James Macnabb Cunningham, M. D., late Surgeon-General and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

Nawab Muhammad Surfaraz Khan, of Dera Ismail Khan.

Colonel Michael Weekes Willoughby, Bombay Staff Corps, Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Military, Marine, and Ecclesiastical Departments.

Major F. M. Hunter, Bombay Staff Corps, 1st Assistant to the Political Resident at Aden and H. M.'s Consul for the Somali Coast.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

Under the authority of Her Majesty's warrant for the institution of the Order of the Indian Empire, His Excellency the Right Hon. the Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay and its dependencies, is declared to be *ex officio* and for life a Companion and Member of the aforesaid Order.

Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen, who by their services have merited the Royal favour, to be companions of the Order of the Indian Empire :—

Major R. P. Nisbett, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Rawal Pindi.

Deputy Surgeon-General Francis Day, Indian Medical Service, Madras Establishment (retired), late Inspector-General of Fisheries in India.

Mr. J. B. N. Hennessey, M. A., F. R. S., late Deputy Surveyor-General in charge of the Trigonometrical Branch Survey of India.

Dalpatram Dayabhai, poet of Guzerat.

Captain A. C. Talbot, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Agent in Bikaneer.

Mr. James Burgess, LL. D., M. R. A. S., F. R. G. S., Archæological Surveyor for Western and Southern India.

Mr. George Hamnett, Inspector-General of Registration in Madras.

M. R. R. P. S. Ramaswami Mudalier Avargal, Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS HONOURS.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Babu Sureudra Nain Singh, zemindar of Barwari in the Bhagalpur district, Bengal, the title of "Raja," as a personal distinction.

H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Babu Kedarnath Chatterjee, of Serampur, Bengal, upon Rai Manak Chand, Deputy Collector in the Pilibhit district, and upon Babu Kinnu Rai, late head clerk and accountant Reserve Remount Depôt, Saharunpur, N. W. P., the title of Rai Bahadur as a personal distinction.

H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Moulvi Muhammad Yusuf, of Calcutta, and upon Mayal Hussain Khan, Deputy Collector in the Jalaun District, N. W. P., the title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction.

H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Munshi Ghulam Dhaus, late Mir Munshi to the Government of the N. W. P. and Oudh, the title of Khan Bahadur Zul Kadr as a personal distinction.

H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Moung Shwekyi, C. I. E., Assistant Superintendent of Police, British Burma, the title of Thuye Zaung Ngwe Da Ya Min as a personal distinction.

H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon the gentlemen mentioned below the title of Kyet Thaye Zaung Shwe Dalwe Ya Min as a personal distinction :—Maung Waik, retired Extra Assistant Commissioner of British Burma ; Maung Shwe Daik Ke, Extra Assistant Commissioner, British Burma ; W. Kywe O, honorary magistrate and formerly municipal commissioner, Rangoon ; Maung Tu, honorary magistrate and municipal commissioner, Moulmein ; Moung Thet Pyo, Extra Assistant Commissioner, British Burma.

H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon the gentlemen mentioned below the title of A Hmu Dau Gaung Tazeik Ya Min as a personal distinction :—Maung Shwe Bya, retired Extra Assistant Commissioner, British Burma ; Maung On, C. I. E., retired Judge of the Small Cause Court, Rangoon ; Maung Kyaw Panda, retired Thugyi, British Burma ; Maung Thadowe, Extra Assistant Commissioner, British Burma ; Maung Shwe Lok, Assistant Superintendent of Police, British Burma.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN KASHMERE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 6.

The following official report, dated 5th inst., has been received from Srinuggur by telegram :—

Reports from the districts state that the earth opened in many places, and that houses were swallowed up at the three villages of Dubgaon, Jawalapur, and Ovan, all to the north-west of the valley.

Sulphurous dust and hot water issued from the cracks.

At Gurais a foot of dust has fallen, and grain storehouses have been buried.

The Governor has sent twelve thousand maunds of rice and clothes and money to Sopar and Buramulla, where there is much distress.

The shocks continue every three or four hours, accompanied by much preliminary noise, but comparatively slight motion.

MOUNTED INFANTRY FOR MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 6.

The Madras Government has formally sanctioned the formation of a corps of mounted infantry, and given orders for the issue of arms and accoutrements for forty-five members.

THE BIRTHDAY *GAZETTE*.

The Birthday honours are on the whole approved.

Mr. Ramasawami Mudalie, who has been made a C. I. E., has given away about a lakh for charitable purposes during the past five years.

THE MADRAS ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.

The Artillery Volunteers at last night's match fired as well as the Royal Artillery, but were not quite so smart in the preparation for firing.

KILLING A COMRADE.

An artillerynan at Bellary has killed a comrade who, he considered, had been instrumental in having him imprisoned.

DEATH OF A CALCUTTA BARRISTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 6.

Mr. William Austin Montriou, a leading barrister, and an acknowledged authority in jurisprudence and Hindu law, died at his residence last evening. The deceased was the oldest practising counsel of the local High Court. He was called to the bar on the 27th January, 1837, and joined the late Supreme Court on the 2nd August, 1842. He was 75 years old.

MARINE COURT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 7.

In the inquiry into the stranding of the Knight of the Garter, the Marine Court have announced their finding. They do not consider it is a case in which a further formal investigation is necessary. They also do not consider any blame can be attached to Captain Arthur Gordon for stranding the vessel ; and they will deal with the matter at greater length in their report to Government.

THE BRUCE LEGACY.

The matter of the Bruce Legacy came up before Mr. Justice Wilson. The case has been postponed for a week to allow all Christian bodies in Calcutta, including Nonconformists and the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, to be heard, and the various schemes submitted by them to be taken into consideration.

THE DISTRESS IN BENGAL.

The statement that in the distressed districts of Beerbhoom 24 persons have thrown themselves under trains between the Ahmedpore and Bhulpore stations to escape a slow death by starvation has been officially confirmed. The District Superintendent of Police has been deputed to make a strict local inquiry. The sanctioned tuccavi allowance of ten thousand rupees by the local Government to enable ryots to dig wells and re-excavate tanks will fall far short of actual requirements. The area of distress is extending.

THE MONSOON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALICUT, JUNE 7.

The monsoon has fairly set in.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 6.

Mr. C. Girdlestone, Officiating Resident, Mysore, acts also as Judicial Commissioner of Coorg.

Mr. T. Plowden, Political Resident, Turkish Arabia, is appointed Commissioner of Ajmere *pro tem.*

Colonel W. Tweedie is appointed Political Resident of Turkish Arabia, *vice* Mr. Plowden.

The services of Colonel T. Dennehy, Political Agent of Dholpur, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Captain S. Graves is appointed Superintendent of the police at Port Blair, *vice* Captain Deane, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government.

Mr. C. Bayley is confirmed as Under-Secretary of the Agricultural Department.

Surgeon-Major D. D. Cunningham is appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Viceroy.

Surgeon G. Fooks is appointed Medical Officer, Sind-Pishin Railway.

The services of Surgeon D. Jack are permanently placed at the disposal of the Government of the N. W. P.

Surgeon C. Henderson's services are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

The services of Captain Kunhardt are placed at the disposal of the Director-General of Railways.

Major C. Shepherd acts as Engineer-in-Chief, Ferozepore bridge works, during the furlough of Mr. Mallett.

Furloughs :—Major-General Wright, Sirhind four months ; Major F. Wiggens, Police, N. W. P., one year ; Surgeon-Major Cullen, one year ; Surgeon Corbett, one year, all medical certificate.

Extensions :—Lieutenant-Colonel H. Murray, one year ; Captain A. Muir, six months.

Promoted to be Colonels : —Lieutenant-Colonels George, Conrie, Bird, Walter, and Conningham.

Captain Robert Swetenham is promoted to be Major.

Surgeon-Major Jennis Edward Harrison is transferred to the pension establishment.

Colonel Newton Burlton retires.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SIR PETER LUMSDEN ON THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, JUNE 5, *via* TEHERAN.

Sir Peter Lumsden has arrived at Vienna, *en route* to London, where he has been interviewed.

He expressed himself deeply mortified at his treatment by the British Government, and said that British reputation has suffered heavily in Afghanistan, and far more in India, by the policy of Government respecting the Penjdeh affair and the negotiations which had followed.

Sir Peter Lumsden, when asked his opinion as to the proposed arbitration, ridiculed the idea.

THE SANITARY CONFERENCE.

ROME, JUNE 4.

The Sanitary Conference has decided that all pilgrim ships shall carry a doctor, and recommends the general adoption of Indian regulations in connection with the pilgrims.

REPORTED ASSASSINATION OF THE AMIR.

ST. PETERSBURG, JUNE 6.

The *Novosti* to-day publishes a paragraph stating that the Amir Abdul Rahman has been assassinated by one of the members of his suite.

THE DETENTION OF THE GUARDS IN EGYPT.

LONDON, JUNE 5,

The Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of State for War, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that Government confidently hoped it would be unnecessary to prolong the stay of the Guards at Alexandria much longer, but no date for their departure can at present be fixed.

THE PROPOSED ARBITRATION.

The Premier, in reply to a question in the Commons, said that England and Russia have agreed to the terms of reference to arbitration and to the arbitrator. Mr. Gladstone did not, however, mention the name of the arbitrator.

BUDGET STATEMENTS.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer made a statement in the Commons this evening concerning the Budget. He said that nine millions of the Vote of Credit had already been spent. The increase of two shillings in the duty on spirits will be reduced one shilling and the increased duty on beer will cease on the 31st May next year.

THE SUEZ CANAL COMMISSION.

Earl Granville, replying to a question in the House of Lords, said it was inexpedient to make a statement concerning the proceedings of the Suez Canal Commission. His lordship said that the circular of the 3rd January, 1883, on the subject, will be taken as a basis of arrangement.

LATEST NEWS FROM SUAKIM.

Advices from Suakim state that General Hudson has assumed command of the forces there, and that the health of the troops is improving.

OBITUARY.

Sir Julius Benedict. Sir William Muir.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL LUMSDEN IN LONDON.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

General Sir Peter Lumsden arrived in London yesterday afternoon, and was met at the railway station by a large concourse of people assembled there to welcome him, and who gave him a most enthusiastic reception.

THE COERCION ACT.

At a Cabinet Council held yesterday no decision was taken respecting the renewal of the Coercion Act in Ireland.

TROUBLE IN CRETE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 6.

Great agitation prevails in Crete respecting the appointment of the new Governor of the Island, Savas Pacha, who has just arrived there. On the arrival of the vessel which brought him, a number of Deputies went on board and declared the appointment not in conformity with the wishes of the Cretans.

THE OAKS RACE.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

The following is the result of the race for the Oaks :—

Lonely	1
St. Helena	2
Cipollina	3

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 4.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Munroe arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

JUNE 5.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Sutlej arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

The B. S. N. Company's steamer Dacca, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Huzara, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 5.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald arrived here this afternoon.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson arrived here this morning.

LISBON, JUNE 5.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Navarino, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

MALTA, JUNE 5.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kangra, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast left here this evening.

COLOMBO, JUNE 7.

H. M. S. Myrmidon sailed for Australia, *via* Singapore.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

Total week's sales of Cotton.....	48,000	bales.
" " " Surats	5,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	46,000	"
" " Surats...	12,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	977,000	"
" " Surats.....	63,000	"
" " Cotton in London...	27,000	"

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera.....		13-16d.
The Manchester market has been firm.		
4 per cent. Rupee Paper.....		76½
4½ " "		78½
3 " Consols for account.....		98
3½ " Sterling Loan.....		100½
4½ " French Rentes.....		109½
Bar Silver		49 1-16d.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of notes and gold and silver coin in the Banking Department combined, £17,900,000 ; decrease, £500,000.

Bills discounted, £20,800,000, unchanged.

Bullion, total amount in Banking and Issue Department combined, £27,100,000 ; increase, £300,000.

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 51 per cent.

Arrival.—Regius.

JUNE 5.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet but steady.

The London Cotton market closed firm.

Good Fair Dhollera.....		4 13-16
The Manchester market has been firm.		
Exchange on India 60 days' sight...		1-64d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper		76½
4½ " do.		78½
3 " Consols for account...		98
3½ " Sterling Loan		101
4½ " French Rentes		109½
Bar Silver...		49⅛

Arrival—Hartlington.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JUNE 6.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Pahang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Bangkok-Saigon still interrupted.

Suez route still interrupted this side of Aden.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, June 6.

10 p.m.	83·9

SUNDAY, June 7.

6 a.m.	82·3
10 a.m.	87·8
2 p.m.	90·1
4 p.m.	90·5

A MEETING of the Bombay Legislative Council will be held in the Council Hall, Poona, on Saturday, at 4-30 p.m., Madras time.

THE showers which fell in Bombay on Friday night and on Saturday evening and in the early hours of Sunday heralded the rapid approach of the monsoon ; and direct evidence of its advance comes from Cochin, where, we learn, by a telegram from Messrs. Andrew and Co., it burst from the south-west on Saturday.

MR. E. C. OZANNE, Director of Agriculture for the Bombay Presidency, contributes to the *Indian Agriculturist* an article on "Cardamom Bleaching," especially as practised at a well at Haveri, which is popularly supposed to have peculiar virtues for the purpose.

A NUMBER of shipwrecked passengers have been picked up at Arambol. It is understood that they belong to a native craft which had come to grief off the coast.

A COLD-BLOODED murder was committed at Margaum (Goa) on the 26th May last. Three men, who had some grudge against a tailor named Sebastiao DeMello, entered his house, and one of them shot him dead with a gun. The authors of the crime have absconded, and most probably will take refuge in British territory.

THE Commander-in-Chief's proposals regarding the Reserve of Volunteers have now gone in to the Government of India in the Military Department.

MR. ILBERT has just finished the drafts of the Bankruptcy and Copyright Bills, which will be submitted to the Secretary of State before they are further proceeded with. The Copyright Bill, it is stated, contains a clause touching the matter of newspaper telegrams, tentatively inserted.

THE Commissariat and Transport Establishment at Rindli, after breaking up on account of the cholera, has been divided into two parties, one going up the Bolan, and the other towards Jacobabad. Brigadier-General Browne will probably take a good deal of transport off the hands of the military authorities. The cholera is decreasing at Rindli and going slowly up the Bolan. Colonel Lindsay's latest report gives one death at Rindli and eight at Kundiani, nine and a half miles up the pass, to which point the railway has now been carried.

APART from the cholera, the conditions under which the work is being prosecuted are sufficiently depressing. The heat, we are told by an up-country paper, has greatly increased lately, and many of the staff are suffering from dysentery and sunstroke. Floods, too, are reported which stopped work for three days, though they did no harm otherwise. From the Harnai Railway news comes of fresh and more serious floods down the Nari Gorge, and all the bridge foundations in the Harnai division are said to be swamped. The heat there also is terrific, and cholera is beginning to appear.

IT is to be regretted that owing to the small measure of support given to the movement, there is little room to hope that the scheme for sending a team of Volunteers to Wimbledon, in behalf of which Major Francis has worked so energetically, will be carried out this year. The *Indian Daily News* seems to think that the scheme has been worked on a wrong principle. "First," it says, "let the Volunteers help themselves, and then appeal to the public and the Government for any further assistance that may be needed. Had company subscription lists been sent to each corps throughout the country, and plenty of time given for them to circulate, and for the object to become thoroughly understood, the 13,000 or 14,000 Volunteers in India would not have been found wanting. No such appeal was made. All that the Volunteers were asked to do was to compete for places, and to pay a fee of Rs. 10 per head for entering the ranks of competitors. They responded well, all things considering. Several entered, in Calcutta at any rate, simply to support the movement. The Volunteers knew but little as to how the financial part of the affair was to be managed, until it transpired at almost the last moment that the money collected by the entrance fees to the competition, and one donation of Rs. 1,000 by a liberal native nobleman, were all that had been obtained."

THE Nepal Government appears to be anxious in every way to facilitate the recruiting for the five new Goorkha regiments. The Prime Minister is willing that the recruits shall be collected at a depôt in Khatmandu, where they will be taught the rudiments of drill prior to being forwarded to India, and recruiting will be carried on openly under the direct sanction of the Nepalese authorities, the advantages of service in India being made fully known all over the country. The Prime Minister having found that his Goorkha contingent will not be wanted, now that the war is postponed, offers to do the next greatest service he can by giving us 4,000 Goorkha recruits.

THE Defence Committee at their recent meeting held at Simla were, it is said, unanimous about the necessity of pushing harbour defences vigorously as far as means allowed. "The Hooghly," says the *Pioneer*, "is now fairly secure, though the laying down of the submarine mines has yet to be arranged for, and Rangoon is in a fair way to become so ; but Bombay is little better off than when the alarm of war was first given and it was Bombay that chiefly engaged the attention of the Committee. The more secret the details of the defences of such a place as Bombay are kept the better ; but one necessary part of any scheme for fortifying the harbour will be the addition of a good number of torpedo boats to engage the enemy in the offing. In a small way something has been done at Madras, too, to preserve Mr. Grant Duff's capital from seizure by a foreign fleet. But Madras, if it is to be protected at all, requires very heavy artillery ; on its low, open sea-front the enemy would have to be met with sheer weight of metal. And until it can boast some 80 and 100-tonners (new type) in position, the best protection of Madras will be in the fact that it is not likely to attract the cupidity of an enemy while any other booty is available."

FROM Suakim comes the statement that the Australian horses in the Bengal Cavalry have stood the work and climate of the Eastern Soudan better than the Indian country-breds, the reason ascribed being that the Colonial horses have suffered less, because better up to the weight they have to carry. The Indian country-bred is well up to ordinary marches and cantonment work ; but when called on to do a stretch of forty miles over sand, being some eighteen hours under the saddle, and with from fourteen to fifteen stone up, which is about the average weight of a sowar in marching order, it is easy to understand that the country-bred may be more exhausted than the larger limbed waler. The Allahabad paper therefore hopes that Government will encourage the importation of a lighter class of waler than is required for batteries of artillery and regiments of British cavalry. Native cavalry regiments can neither afford to purchase large-framed animals, nor can the sowar afford to give them the amount of grain required to keep them in condition ; but there is a practically unlimited supply of hacks in Australia, which the breeders could well afford to sell in Calcutta at a moderate price, such as would be well within the means of our native cavalry in every way. This would sensibly affect the price of country-breds, which has steadily risen of late years, in the same way that the purchase of Hungarian horses for the British cavalry in England brought down the price of cavalry remounts.

"So much has been heard of the fanaticism of the Afghans," remarks the *Pioneer*, "that it is quite pleasant to learn that the chief Moollahs of Herat offered up prayers in the mujid on the arrival of Colonel Stewart's party there, beseeching that a blessing might fall on the city as the result of the visit. If the priests are once on our side, Afghanistan will prove a trustworthy ally. At Kandahar and other places far removed from the Kabul-Peshawar line the Afghans fully believed that we intended spiriting away the Amir at Rawal Pindi. The return of Abdur Rahman laden with presents, and the new honours shown him, are now producing a very marked reaction, while the re-arming of the troops with breech-loaders is also making a great impression."

DR. J. CLEGHORN, Civil Surgeon of Allahabad, has been appointed to officiate as Surgeon-Superintendent of the Calcutta General Hospital, in the place of Dr. Birch. Dr. Anderson, from Moradabad, officiates for Dr. Cleghorn until the autumn, when Dr. A. Cameron, at present in medical charge of Naini Tal, will be appointed permanently to the Civil Surgeoncy.

A NEW industry has been invented at Pondicherry which will recall the date coffee experiment of Kurrachee. This is the production of coffee from groundnuts. When properly manipulated, a pleasant and refreshing drink is said to be the result. Groundnuts have been largely used for some years in America, not as a substitute for coffee, but chiefly in its adulteration.

FROM the accounts of the trade and navigation of British India for the month of April last, as compared with the corresponding month of last year, it appears that the total value of merchandise imported was Rs. 4,43,36,533 as against Rs. 5,13,10,025, and that of merchandise exported Rs. 8,19,23,261 as against Rs. 9,18,61,933. The value of treasure imported was Rs. 1,08,96,846 as against Rs. 1,61,06,178, and that of treasure exported Rs. 2,27,050 as against Rs. 15,09,950. The gross amount of import duty collected, including the salt duty, was Rs. 13 87,372 as against Rs. 16,72,675, and that of export duty Rs. 9,37,517 as against Rs. 8,54,443.

THE *Bombay Catholic Examiner* says :—It is gratifying to observe that a more temperate spirit is taking possession of our friends of the Padroado, and that they are abandoning the electioneering tactics which found favour in their eyes but a few days ago. The question at issue between the Holy See and the Crown of Portugal will be ultimately settled on its merits, and not according to the amount of public attention that the adherents of either party have succeeded in exciting on behalf of their own views. In a short time, we have no doubt, people will be able to reason more calmly on this much-disputed question, which has always hitherto been discussed with a superfluity of sentiment proportionate to the general want of information on the whole subject. The King of Portugal is by many good Catholics in these parts regarded as the head of their race and a champion of the faith, whereas in point of fact, the majority of them are Portuguese only in name, and the acts of the Portuguese Government are the reverse of what we should expect to be done in the name of a King styled the Most Faithful.

THE *Pioneer* writes :—Lord Randolph Churchill in his criticism of the Ministerial policy in Central Asian matters spoke of the "fearful significance," in the eyes of Afghans and natives of India, of Sir Peter Lumsden's return to England. So far as we are able to judge, the feeling in India is one of intense relief that General Lumsden and the representatives of the English Foreign Office *have* taken their departure, for Colonel Ridgeway and our own Indian officers are the only men who have inspired confidence in the minds of those who have watched the course of events on the Murghab and Hari-Rud. As for the Afghans : the departure of Sir Peter Lumsden has seemed so "fearfully significant," that they have welcomed three British officers within the walls of Herat, and honoured them in a way which even so well-informed a man as Colonel Stewart did not expect. The Russians, we believe, would rather have seen Colonel Ridgeway recalled than General Lumsden himself.

MR. MYLNE, of the firm of Messrs. Mylne and Thompson, of Beehea, recently visited British Burma with the object of introducing the Beehea sugarcane mill into the province. The experiments conducted by him with a Beehea double-squeeze mill were generally satisfactory, as far as they went. But it appears that, owing to the large size of the cane grown and the draught power of the cattle, which is great, something more than the mill experimented with is required for Burma. The difficulty, it is thought, will be solved by the construction of a double-squeeze mill with a large break-roller, and Mr. Mylne is going to have such a mill made in England and sent out to Burma. The several methods of boiling cane juice adopted in South Behar were also shown to the Burmese cultivators, and the methods were admitted by them to be superior to their own. Mr. Mylne, a contemporary says, intends sending a small party of Indian agriculturists to Burma to try the cultivation of various Indian crops on a limited scale. The men will be selected from Shahabad. Sugarcane, peas, wheat, Indian corn, and gram are among the crops with which it is proposed to experiment.

MR. FENNEMA, an engineer, has been sent by the Java Government to examine whether the report that Mount Smeroe has thrown out lava is true. Volcanoes in Java have, it is said, never been known to discharge lava, but only mud and stones. Smeroe is 11,500 feet high, but for the last 3,500 feet the cone is bare of vegetation. The volcano has been active for ages.

M. TASIMA, the Superintendent of the Japanese officers who are pursuing their military studies in Europe, gives the following account of Japan as a fighting Power. The standing army consists of 40,000 men, the reserve of 80,000, and the Landwehr or territorial reserve of 150,000. All are dressed and equipped in European fashion, and are armed partly with Remingtons and partly with Sniders. The service is obligatory : the conscript, after remaining for three years with the colours, passing into the reserve. Even after his discharge from the Landwehr, he forms—provided he is less than 45 years old—one of a national guard which can be called out for home defence. Certain classes are exempted from active service abroad ; but every Japanese has to learn the use of arms as the price of his citizenship.

THE St. Petersburg *Herald*, a German newspaper which is published in Russia, devotes an article to computing the cost of the war scare to Europe. It lays the whole blame of the late perturbation on Mr. Gladstone, who, it says, raised war alarms without ever intending to fight, and it concludes :—"Every country is now increasing its armaments, and peaceful progress of every kind will be checked in order that Governments may have money to spend on guns and ships. Schools must suffer, scientific enterprises must be stinted of funds, and public works necessary for the health or well-being of the peoples must be postponed because an idle quarrel has been stirred up by a Ministry which, after putting forth absurd demands, has finally recognized that there was little to ask, and certainly nothing to fight about."

MILITARY NEWS.

LEAVE in India to Royal Engineer officers, which had been completely closed, has been re-opened.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL DANDRIDGE will probably act at Umballa for General Wright, who is about to take four months' sick leave.

COLONEL J. V. HUNT, C.B., has accepted the Commissary-Generalship of India. Colonel Badcock, C.B., gets the northern of the two circles into which Bengal is to be divided.

THE PARSEE BOY OF THE PERIOD.

II.

INDEED, most of these University men are not the models for young boys to go after. The names of scholars and men of mark like Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Nowrozjee Furdonjee, S. S. Bengalee, K. R. Cama, Dosabhoy Framjee, Pestonjee Jehangeer, B. P. Master, P. M. Mehta, and others too numerous to mention here, as collegians are worthy of commemoration for the edification of our rising youths. They are an honour to themselves and their Alma Mater. These are the men that our friends the B. A.'s and M. A.'s of to-day should hold before them as their model, and whose living example they should follow.

Bombay is like the London of India. There is life, light, activity, and energy everywhere. You must keep moving, you must go on in the great race of life, you must do something, or you soon go to the wall. We must remember that the age we now live in—the age to which we are growing up—is an age of great intellectual activity, energy, and improvement—is an age in which neither men nor institutions can hope to maintain their position unless they are able to defend it with the moral and intellectual weapons forged by modern culture for the struggle of modern life. In such an age the ignorant and idle must go to the wall.

Now-a-days there is keen competition among the Parsees to gain a living by some respectable trade or calling. Sometimes they don't mind cutting each other's throats even, metaphorically speaking, to earn their means of livelihood. If a Parsee barrister or pleader, doctor or merchant, goes to a place in or out of India where he can make money and has a wide field of fat harvests, there are sure to be a dozen or two there on the spot the very next year, to run down and get over the head of the poor fellow whose good luck had come to his rescue. They run after one another like a flock of sheep and goats wherever they go and in whatever they do. There is a general complaint of want of profitable occupation among the Parsees in Bombay ; but if we look to the flourishing towns and villages of Guzerat and other parts of India, we find most of the Parsee inhabitants there well employed, contented, and happy. The Parsees living in the country have to undergo more of hard physical work, from their very early age, and they are, as it were, trained and inured to it. They spend whole days in the sun and heat, in contract works, buying and selling mhowra and grain, following the lucrative business of dalals or brokers, carting agents and cotton dealers, commission agents and bankers, Europe shopkeepers and darawallas, cloth merchants and timber sellers, toddywallas and grocers, and in ploughing their fields or in working distilleries and shops, and in other toilsome pursuits ; and they make money by sheer hard work. In Bombay everybody who has less brains and more arrogance, less modesty and more audacity, aspires after literary and intellectual pursuits, and looks down upon any kind of bodily labour and honest hard work as beneath his station and dignity. It is not all and every man that nature has gifted with a great mind and fine intellect ; but in most men all over the world, especially among the humbler and middle classes, we see a fine well-built, muscular frame of body, fit for any amount of tough work.

I will now make a few remarks upon the present and past state and condition of the Parsees of Bombay, which is the principal centre of the Parsee population. The fortunes of the Parsees in Bombay have suffered a long eclipse since the great crisis of 1864, which marked the beginning of a period of depression, then believed to be but a passing cloud of adversity, but the end of which has only been reached within the last six or seven years ; and we may now fairly believe that the tide of prosperity has again begun to flow for the Parsees in the Presidency under the benign rule and peace-giving administration of Queen Victoria. The stream of charity flows always freely with them, and their purse is always open for deeds worthy and charitable. It is this everliving presence of public charity with them, and the bonds of union among themselves, which have made them, what I believe they are, the most ambitious community in India. I speak of that ambition of everyday life which is the mother of success, and which has at all times given to the Parsees determination to succeed as much for the honour of their community as for their own sake. Enthusiasm of late is going out of fashion, but I do not believe that any cynical critic will think the worse of me for being, perhaps, a little over-enthusiastic about my little community, which has taken the van among all the communities of India. Scoffers and revilers may be inclined to be a little uncharitable over this my enthusiastic gush of feelings and native pride. But to be proud of, and fondly attached to, his native town, community, or clan, does not unfit a man for being at the same time a faithful narrator of facts.

At this stage of our Parsee boy's short history it will not be uninteresting to my indulgent readers to know something about the views he holds as regards marriage. As a rule, our swell boy does not think of matrimony until very great inducements are held out to him. He forgets, as was appositely remarked by the great literary Colossus of the last century, Dr. Johnson, that "if marriage has many cares, celibacy has no blessings." It was said by an eminent writer some time ago that marriage was instituted by the Divine Creator in the time of man's primitive innocence as the means of his happiness and the perpetuation of his race. Its influence extends from individuals to kingdoms and to the whole world. Jeremy Tayler calls it "the mother of the world, which preserves cities, churches, and even heaven itself."

Looking at the great impatience of the girl's parents to get rid of her as soon as possible, our do-nothing boy whose means are scanty—his income small or nil—whose expenses are large—his debts larger—whose occupation is of catching flies, and whose wishes and aspirations soar to the skies, has cunningly planned to sell himself very dear in the matrimonial market. One often stands amazed at his tall talk, arrant nonsense, and bravado. Hundreds of girls are longing to make young men of moderate income and good behaviour their partners in life. But our boys know their game very well. They say that they would lead a life of single-blessedness rather than take a wife without means of her own and without a substantial dowry from her. This open declaration of the boy is quite consistent with the life he leads as a penniless bachelor. We hear that in a civilised society girls do not marry without the certainty of a good establishment. But in the Parsee society boys do not marry without the certainty of a wife's fortune. Our boy wants to lie softly and live luxuriously. He must always think of money. A deep student of human nature has said that man's mission here is to make money, and that of woman to spend it. He cannot possibly think of love in a small quiet home. Love in a cottage is not at all to his liking, and so he settles down at the Club among kindred spirits, loses taste for ladies' society, begins to think that a good dinner, a full peg at the Apollo bunder, the Temple Bar, or at one of the numerous Parsee club-houses that of late have sprung up like mushrooms all over Bombay, and a good game of billiards, ought to make a man happy and cheerful, or at all events give him as much happiness in proportion to the cost and the responsibility he incurs in marrying a wife. They say that the great mind only can afford to descend to circumstances ; it is only the weak mind that fears to be narrowed by them. When Napoleon was at Munich he declined the grand four-poster of the Wittelsbach family and slept as usual in his little camp-bed The power to be little is a proof of greatness. And so by degrees our boy developes into a confirmed bachelor, and then when he begins to feel himself past thirty-five or forty he thinks he has made a mistake and that he would like to have some one about him who cares for him. And he perhaps realises at the eleventh hour the truth of what a writer has said, that there are only two in the world who really are for a man—his own good mother, and the mother of his children. It has been pathetically described somewhere, oh ! let him despise who will the heart of woman ; it is the purest of that clay which was fashioned by the hand of the Deity. Nothing is more sublime than to see the nature of angels ministering, on bended knees, to human power ; to see woman converting all her sufferings into a source of happiness, and taking to herself alone the bitter cup which is presented to man ! Poor woman ! let him who will despise your noble heart, if there be a paradise your place shall be far more joyous than ours ; and, if there be justice in another world, it shall be more indulgent for your frailties than for our backslidings.

The boy knows not till it is too late that a good female life partner has a refining, softening, chastening, and elevating influence over the wild eccentricities of young age ! But the young men of the present day are made of a different stuff from those of the past, and that is why there are so many marriageable girls who lead a life of single-blessedness. They say, in the words of the satirist :—

> A bachelor leads an easy life,
> Few married people live better ;
> 'Tis a very good thing to get a good wife,
> But the mischief is where to get her.

It is a great pity that Parsee boys look upon sacred matrimony as a hard-and-fast bargain. These boys are carried away with the current of people's opinion, that there is actually a dearth of marriageable Parsee youths, and that the girls at hand are as common as strawberries in the season. This is not a fact. The parents of the girls are to blame for leading people into this impression. It is the parents' own indiscretion and impatience that render the position of their daughters so low. Consequently when there is one or more offers to a boy on behalf of a girl or girls, our idiotic boy soars high and demands a very high price for the acceptance of the contract. There are no people more tough (except the Visalar Banyas) than these intending boy-husbands at driving a good bargain when they think they are in a position to make marriage a profitable

mercenary motives, or any other conventional influences.

Though child and infant marriages are happily extinct and the betrothal of babies yet unborn are no more heard of, there is a deplorable custom growing up among us, of old fogies with one foot in the Tower of Silence preparing with the vigour and enthusiasm of a youth in his prime of life to marry girls of twenty or twenty-two years, more fit to be their daughters than their brides. An old sexagenarian of a Parsee would think it degrading and unworthy of him to marry an elderly woman capable of being his guide, nurse, and friend, and to care for him, his children, and his household. Say they, "When we can get any number of desirable spinsters, who willingly come and lay their all at our feet, along with their heart and hand, why should we go in for somebody's widow, with all the attendant burdens and disadvantages that a widow very often brings with her and passes over to her husband No. 2?" This is not as it should be, and the young widows who are in every respect fit to remarry, but cannot find any one to take them over, should have preference over the more fortunate of their sex. I strongly advocate the laying open to young women all respectable trades, occupations, and professions, and teaching them what may be necessary to earn an honest living thereby, the more especially as they find it very difficult to marry, and would rather prefer to live single all their lives than be burdened and ill-used by a brute of a husband.

I have now done my poor best, and leave it to the judgment of my readers to say how far I have succeeded; and I do so in the confident hope that they will neither misjudge me, nor "set down aught in malice," and will do me the common justice where justice is deserved. In giving these ideas no one, I trust, will suspect me of pretending to be wiser or more clearheaded than the great body of my seniors who constitute the community. No one has a higher appreciation than myself of the claims of the seniors and other writers upon the admiration and the confidence of their countrymen.

NUSSERWANJEE SHERIARJEE GINWALLA.

Broach, May 29.

MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL APPOINTMENTS IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The letter which appeared in your issue of this day's date, signed "Fair Play," is so misleading, and contains so many erroneous statements, that I am constrained to rush into print again, and for the last time, to endeavour to correct them.

The arguments used by me in my last letter to you upon the subject were, first, that the bestowal of medical college and hospital appointments in Bombay upon men other than the officers of the Bombay Medical Service would be a distinct breach of faith on the part of Government, and would not fail to have its effect in diminishing the number of candidates at the half-yearly examinations for commissions in the service. I also pointed out, first, that these officers have served Government in other capacities, and are ready to do so again; whereas the graduates of the Grant Medical College have no connection with Government, save the fact of having received at their hands, and through the instrumentality of military medical officers, a gratuitous professional education.

"Fair Play" says that among the senior men of the Indian Medical Service are many with only one qualification. This is not the case, nor, indeed, could it be so, as it is necessary for every candidate, before presenting himself at the competitive examinations for the service, to produce both a medical and a surgical qualification (as well as one in midwifery if I mistake not) recognised by the General Medical Council. The nomination of officers of the Indian Medical Service to posts in the provincial medical schools at home is not, your correspondent's assertion notwithstanding, unknown, and there are at present many retired officers of the service working on the staff of various hospitals in London and elsewhere throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland. As to the military training of service men unfitting them for civil practice, the very success of these men—which is the real bugbear to outsiders—is the best proof to the contrary. If the medical practitioners of Bombay want hospital practice, let them build themselves a hospital—there is lots of work to be done—and leave Government institutions to the care of those whose dearly-bought and fairly-earned privilege it is to serve Government. Let them start another medical school—the Grant Medical College is overcrowded—but let them do this unaided by any cleemosynary grant from a Government which owes them nothing, the debt being, as I have said, on the other side. The Indian Medical Service, its history, and the estimation in which it is held in professional circles at home, are sufficiently well known to obviate any necessity for my dwelling upon these points; and its members will continue to be worthy of the one and to enjoy the other only so long as it receives a just patronage from Government.

If the patronage be withdrawn an inferior class, in which perhaps the local graduate will not be altogether more represented, will obtain commissions in the service, and the men who enter the service at present will naturally seek consolation with their fellows in the ranks of the Army Medical Department, all inducement for entering the Indian service having disappeared.

BOMBAY MEDICAL SERVICE.

June 6.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I enclose a note from a respected friend of mine, a surgeon-major, which, I think, is an answer to "Bombay Medical Service" in your paper of yesterday. Here it is: "My dear Doctor D——jee R——jee" (Compound Lens) "In the name of the whole Indian military medical profession I utterly deny, scout, and repudiate the insinuation [of the correspondent signing himself "Bombay Medical Service"] that (first) the best men of their schools are attracted to this [Indian military] competition. In the name of common-sense, what would then become of the home medical profession, its schools, and most especially hospitals—Guy's, Bartholomew's, King's College, the Universities, etc., etc.? Secondly, I utterly deny, scout, and repudiate in the name of all my brother soldier doctors that we are attracted by the belief that . . . . a career 'is open in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, or in civil employment elsewhere.' It is an utter libel on the warlike, sporting, adventurous, and spirited young medical students; a foul slander on the majority! No, my dear Doctor D——jee R——jee" (Compound Lens) "what attracts us, and has always attracted us (good, but by no means always the 'best,' students) to the Army, either Indian or British, is the prospect of being a soldier and a 'big-game sportsman,' of seeing service and getting plenty of shikar, of keeping and riding fine horses, etc., etc., instead of slaving all day and night in a country practice, and getting a day's hunting occasionally at the risk of losing half one's patients. So great is this love of adventure and military life that we have seen grave professors (Forbes of Edinburgh, Aitken, etc., etc.) leave their universities and rush to the Crimea! And we see now at Suakim Professor Ogston, of Aberdeen, throw his academic gown to the winds to get a sight of the war! The very red coat and gold lace have some attraction for men with souls above mere money-grubbing; and why should they not, indeed! Yet 'Bombay Medical Service' would have us believe that the two dozen or so professorships of the Indian Universities, with their hospital duties attached, enter into our calculations! Never; it's a monstrous delusion on his part. We never even thought of the existence of such schools, and had the vaguest idea about civil surgeoncies, as being connected with the charge of a dirty coolies' hospital and a nasty jail—pasts, we thought, for men no longer fit for active service. And, indeed, seeing the dirty work they have to do, civil surgeons are worse paid than the Army ones. As for the professorships, they are sought by men with peculiar inclinations and who have won honours in their particular branch of science, medalists, etc., who have a hobby—the hobby of genius if you will. Allow me, however, here to assert without fear of valid refutation that such by no means always get the appointments, or even ask for them. Surgeon Verdant Green, whom we knew as a perfect leviathan of science in our school, is perfectly crazed on the subject of tiger shooting in the Central Teral, which nothing can induce him to leave. One quiet Surgeon Major (20th Native Infantry) won the prize for surgery two years running at King's College, Timbuctoo. Having been refused the chair of surgery at Madraspoor, which we bullied him to apply for against his wish, he swears that his regiment always was and is his home, and that he will refuse promotion! The appointment of Professor of Surgery was given to my wife's brother. My wife was at school with the Lieutenant-Governor's daughters. Our sporting Staff Surgeon is one of the only two medical graduates of London University in the service, on our side of India. But his great hobby, besides training horses, is training himself for pedestrian feats! I am sure hat he would not be a professor for any consideration, nor have to attend to a large hospital or practice. I repeat, most of the civil surgeoncies are worse paid than a regiment. For the truth of this 'Bombay Medical Service' has only to consult the Pay Code. Allow me also to tell him that as Civil Surgeons get their army promotion the same as others, they interfere with the only men who have a claim to army promotion—men who have seen much service. And yet I could point out more than one Civil Surgeon who refused to take up a military appointment on his promotion. In fact, there is not one logical sentence in 'B. M. S's' letter." What, indeed, can "B. M. S." mean by saying that to deserve an appointment in a privately endowed school or hospital a man should be a paid Government military surgeon! Are we in Russia and in the time of Peter Autocrat? Is the man quite mad, or only silly? Does he think to take in Lord Reay by such argument? I, D——jee R——jee, *alias* "Compound Lens," ask what can he mean? Even in Russia, in the St. Petersburg University, although paid in part by the Czar, the professors are chosen from Germany, France, &c., indiscriminately by the different Faculties or on their recommendation. Do, sir, you who must have made a study of political economy teach "B. M. S." some of the elements of the science in its modern English aspects. Tell him that privately endowed hospitals, schools, &c., are, though subject to the strictest supervision of Government, the inalienable property of their founders, and these founders are in this case natives of India. Tell him, sir, that competing for a military surgeoncy in London gives no sort of shadow of right to a man to be forced upon a purely Indian charity, unless he be elected by the governors or directors of such a charity. But why insist upon self-evident truths? "B. M. S." is one of those who would have none but a member of the Civil Service be Professor of Sanscrit; or, as that would be rather too Sanscritical and glaring (excuse the pun; an old vice of mine), at all events he would at least insist on none but a Civil Servant being head of the Educational Department! It is enough to make one despair of the ultimate stability of any progress whatever, enough to make one think that the majority of mankind are irretrievably wedded to evil or at least to error. John Company, who wished to keep all commerce in his own hand, who drove the country into open mutiny, has gone over to the majority of dead things; but his worst vices, nepotism and excessive centralisation, linger to a certain extent in some benighted minds still; and "B. M. S's" unblushing grasp at everything which he thinks may lead to a lucrative medical private practice (for that is the real cause of his letter) makes me blush for him and his doctrines, and makes me think that there is no hope left! But there is hope! Lord Reay, with characteristic caution and wisdom, has only given, we may be sure, a purely conditional and temporary decision; he will study and consider the important interests of the native medical graduates as being bound up with the vaster general interests of the two or three hundred millions of his fellow-subjects, whose progress and welfare are the only justification of his being our respected ruler in the Empress's name; and having so considered, he will raise his sceptre in a manner that will astonish "B. M. S." I am sure.

COMPOUND LENS.

THE LANDING OF P. & O. PASSENGERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reply to the letter of "L. S." in your issue of the 5th inst., I should like to ask him if he has ever been in a crowd in any part of India—said crowd being composed chiefly of natives—in which there was not "noise, bustle, crowding, and crushing." As to the steam launches "L.S." complains of, they are the best of their kind in Bombay, and also well adapted to their work, being well protected from the sun, very dry, and fairly fast.

Regarding his suggestion about gangways, I should like to inform him that two gangways are almost invariably used, and sometimes as many as four; but strange to say, passengers, and natives generally, blindly rush to that particular ladder where they happen to see most boats. Also, a "separate place" is assigned for taking up and lowering (?) packages brought on board at the last moment; also, strange as it may appear, even slings are provided to hoist the said packages aboard. His hint about not allowing certain persons aboard without an order from the Superintendent is a good one, only it has been in vogue for many years.

In going over the last paragraph of "L. S.'s," letter, anyone with half an eye can see that really he has given little thought to the subject. Where the large benefit to the Port Trustees and the Municipality comes in one cannot see, except in a most indirect manner. Liverpool does not render one iota more assistance to passengers than Bombay does, except in that it possesses fine docks.

As for laying the mail-steamers alongside "hulks," it is utterly out of the question. Can you, sir, imagine a 500 ton steamer lying alongside a "hulk" during the south-west monsoon? One can readily picture the state of chaos that would ensue; there is one thing, however, may be said for it, it would soon be put an end to, by either the hulk or the steamer ki-sing the mud.

"L. S.'s" proposed bridge of boats would also suffer considerably, and be rendered useless by the monsoon, not to mention the impediment to the navigation of the harbour.

Anything of this sort should take the shape of a strong iron wharf, run out from the Apollo-bunder to a distance of 800 yards, having a frontage of 500 feet (many of the P. & O. steamers being 440 feet long), and a depth of water of not less than 30 feet during the lowest stage of the tide.

May I trespass another line on your valuable space by stating, in "L. S.'s" own words, "that the administration of that great company's passenger service" has always been the first consideration of all connected with the company?

SEA LAWYER.

THE LATE SIR WILLIAM MUIR.

REUTER announces the death of a distinguished retired Anglo-Indian—Sir William Muir, K. C. S. I., LL. D., son of Mr. William Muir, of Glasgow. Sir William Muir was born in 1819. He was educated at the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow; entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1837; has been secretary to the Government of India in the foreign department; was provisional member of the Governor-General's Council in India in December 1867, and Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces in 1868; was invested with the Order of the Star of India in 1867; appointed an ordinary member of the Council of the Governor-General of India in 1874; and he retired in 1876. He was created an honorary D. C. L. of the University of Oxford in 1882. His works are, "The Life of Mahomet and History of Islam, to the Era of Hegira," 4 vols., Lond., 1858-61, new edit., abridged, I vol., 1877; The "Coran, its Composition and Teaching, and the Testimony it bears to the Holy Scriptures," 1878; "Extracts from the Coran, with English Rendering," 1880; and "The Early Caliphate and Rise of Islam," being the Rede Lecture for 1881, delivered before the University of Cambridge. Within the last few months Sir William Muir was appointed Principal of St. Andrews.

DEATH OF SIR JULIUS BENEDICT.

REUTER announces the fatal termination of the long illness from which Sir Julius Benedict has been suffering. The eminent musician and composer was born, according to *Men of the Time*, born at Stuttgart eighty-one years ago. At an early age he showed so much musical talent that, having commenced his studies under Hummel, at Weimar, he was introduced to the notice of Weber, who, though he had always refused to take pupils, was induced to alter his resolution in Benedict's favour. From the beginning of 1821 till the end of 1824 he had the benefit of Weber's exclusive instruction, and was on the occasion of his seventieth anniversary in 1874; besides which he received the decorations of the Crown of Prussia, Third Class, of Italy, of Würtemberg, Leopold of Belgium, Gustav Wasa of Sweden, Ernest August of Hanover, the Portuguese Order of Christ, the Golden Lion of Holland, the Saxe-Ernestine family order, and a testimonial subscribed by his numerous friends.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

STREET VENTILATION IN BOMBAY.

To the *Bombay Gazette* deserves the warm thanks of the community are due for the decided manner in which our contemporary has denounced the negligence of the authorities in respect of the highly important subject of the ventilation of our streets. Our contemporary's observations on the greedy policy of the Government in selling every foot on the ground west of Hornby Row for building purposes without reserving enough space for allowing the life-preserving and health promoting sea-breezes to pass freely, through the parts thus built up, to the eastern quarters of the city, are very sensible. His strictures again as to the utter disregard of what is due to the general public and private house-owners, as for instance, in setting up the Government printing-shop with its obnoxious smoke-chimney in the way contemplated, are to the point all in all. If steps will be taken by the officers immediately responsible to minimise the evil which our contemporary has pointed out, they will consult their own sake along with that of the public. —*Bombay Chronicle.*

THE RETRENCHMENT RESOLUTION.

ON no question says the *Indian Spectator*, are the Government and the public so thoroughly well agreed as on the question of retrenchment. The necessity of reduction in expenditure is felt equally by both. At such a time, therefore, practical suggestions are to be welcomed, and those made in the *Bombay Gazette* of Friday by "Todar Mall" and by "M. G." appear to us to be worthy of consideration. "Todar Mall" begins with our own suggestion made the other day, that the higher officials should give up their surplus rupees, annas and pies. Nothing like round numbers. "M. G." does not think this suggestion practicable. But where there is a will there is a way. Besides serving as a useful example, the moral effect of such forbearance on the part of, say, H. E. the Viceroy and his colleagues would be very great. As to the proposal for the re-imposition of the Import Duties, it is not too late now? We were not in favour of the abolition of that scarcely felt burden; but now that it has gone in accordance with a sound economic principle, don't let us walk back upon ourselves. Besides, "M. G." removes a good deal of the popular superstition prevailing on this subject of the Import Duties. "Todar Mall" recommends a light, well-regulated Income Tax, such as we have been advocating for the last five years. This tax, under whatever name it stands, is inevitable, and the longer it is delayed, the more will it be opposed by interested classes. The extension of Native agency in the administration is, of course, the best and the easiest means of retrenchment.

A HINT TO MR. LAL MOHUN GHOSE.

THE *Bombay Chronicle* says:—This gentleman has doubtless many qualifications which would render him exceedingly useful to his countrymen generally, if he were a little less impulsive, more sparing in the use of hard words, and given to less bitter inveighings against the Civil Service and Anglo-Indians generally. The clever Baboo is doubtless burning with the desire to advance the political status of his countrymen, and is earnest in all that he does for that purpose. But his zeal unless softened by discretion, and his earnestness unless made conformable to facts and reason, must prove utterly unavailing for effecting any good.

THE B. B. AND C. I. STAFF.

THE *Indian Spectator* says:—It is believed that after all Mr. Duxbury is not to have the management of the Bombay Baroda and the Rajputana lines recently amalgamated. The Board of Directors seem to acknowledge Mr. Duxbury's "energy and ability," as also the great saving he has effected and the great popularity he has achieved for the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company. But this acknowledgment on paper does not count for much, especially as, in the same breath, the Board appoint another gentleman to be General Manager for the whole system from Bombay to Delhi. They argue that as the united system requires a General Manager, they bring in Mr. O'Callaghan for that purpose on Rs. 1,000 a month. We confess it is extremely difficult to make out the force of this reasoning. Viewing the matter from any point—economy, efficiency, appreciation of past service—the best plan would be to add a few hundred rupees to Mr. Duxbury's salary and to give him the general management.

THE MEKRANEES OF JUNAGHUR.

SINCE the last four months the Mekranees of Junaghur have taken to outlawry. They are reported to have looted fourteen villages, and otherwise done considerable mischief. We do not remember to have seen any account published of the attack these Mekranees made on the carriage of Colonel West and his friends. It appears that on Sunday, the 10th May, the Political Agent, Colonel West, Major Scott, Mr. Elliot, and Mr. Jackson were proceeding to Prabas Patan in a carriage, when they were suddenly accosted by these lawless men, who demanded the capture of Major Scott on the plea of their having suffered some alleged injustice at his hands. Of course nothing was done. Mr. Jackson promised to look into the matter, and refer it to the Agent.—*Gujerati.*

POLICE APPOINTMENTS.

THE Resolution of Sir James Fergusson's Government, dated January 7, 1885, establishing a police probationers' class, at once struck a blow to the rising hopes of the natives for uncovenanted appointments in the police. The probationers' class consists solely of European youths who serve their apprenticeships under superintendents of police, and draw Rs. 200 per mensem during probation. All the vacancies in the police department, as they arise, are filled up by these men. If the system is to be carried out in its entirety, we should like to know what will become of the honest hardworking native employés in the higher grades of the department.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

THE Victoria Gardens is the only public place of its kind in Bombay. It seems the Europeans of this city do not take much or any interest in the place, otherwise we should not find it in the bad condition it is now in. It is a huge jungle, and reflects little credit on those who are responsible for its management. Where there ought to be flower beds one sees heaps of earth. It is a truly disappointing sight. We think the management should be entrusted to a small committee consisting of gentlemen fond of gardening.—*Kaiser-i-Hind.*

THE OAKS RACE.

THE Oaks, a race for three-year old fillies over a distance of one mile and four furlongs, has been run with the following result:—

Loneby, b f, by Hermit—Anonyma	1
Lord Zetland's St. Helena, b f, by Hermit—Castelimare..	2
Lord Rosebery's Cipollina, ch or ro of by Macaroni—Duckling	3

There is very little in the home papers that arrived by the last mail that throws any light upon this race, and in the absence of any reports of the latest betting nothing is known as to which the favourite was. The winner Lonely, was trained by Gilbert at Newmarket, and her chance was much fancied at head-quarters. Before running in the Oaks she was to have run in the Payne Stakes, in which, among others, she was to have met Melrose, the Derby winner, Graechus, Present Times, and the colt by Maccaroni out of Lynette. She was a smart filly last year, and though she enjoyed a reputation for speed rather than stamina, she seemed to have improved to a really wonderful extent during the recess.

St. Helena was very much fancied for the Thousand Guineas, for which she started a hot favourite, her condition being supposed better than ever before. But in the race she never seemed upon comfortable terms with her field, being well beaten, though ridden out to the end by Watts, without even securing a place.

Cippolina also ran in the One Thousand Guineas Stakes. She will be remembered as having been originally leased for her racing career to John Willoughby by her breeder and present owner. At Lord Rosebery's yearling sale in the July week in 1883 this filly fetched the highest price, being bought by Sir John Willoughby for 1,300 gs., though Lord Rosebery got her back last October for a comparatively small sum. Her *début* in the One Thousand Guineas was not of a very promising nature. The absence of Farewell, the winner of the Guineas, from the race for the Oaks, must have deprived it of considerable interest; while the mishap to Cora, one of the best fillies of her age, is also to be regretted, as it prevented her entering for the race.

FLUCTUATIONS IN THE VALUE OF ART SPECIMENS.

MR. CHRISTIE, of the famous firm of Christie, Manson, and Woods, has been interviewed by a representation of the *Daily News*.

"Our new gallery," observed Mr. Christie, "is what we have long wanted. We have been crippled for want of space. Now there is more chance of clients and visitors seeing the pretty things we are often called upon to exhibit."

"Many of these are recurrent, I take it. I seem to recollect numerous pictures and pots from the Strawberry-hill, Bernal, Hamilton, Fountaine, Mendel, Grant, and Bohn, collections which appear to pay you periodical visits?"

"Some are quiet old friends and a sort of annuity to the firm."

"There have, of course, come under your notice many remarkable fluctuations in pictures and other works of art. Some have gone up, others down?"

"Despite fluctuations, two great movements have been in force since the Strawberry-hill and Bernal sales. The best things have gone on increasing enormously in value, the moderate have suffered considerable depression; the inferior have become almost valueless. For instance, disappointment is often felt at the poor prices realised by the majority of the Italian pictures accumulated in country houses and recently sold off. Yet the reason is plain. Buyers know much more about art than they did fifty years ago, and the Italian pictures bought by noblemen and gentlemen on the grand tour as they called it—the Virgins, saints, and martyrs with great painter's names attached to them—cannot find a purchaser. Some painters, too, have gone down very much in value. It is hard to make any one believe what you and I know to be a fact, that some twenty-five years ago a peer just dead offered a deceased duke 10,000l. for a Carlo Dolce and was refused. To us now this seems impossible, so greatly has the latter Italian art depreciated. When this has happened to pictures of undoubted authenticity, is it to be wondered at that school pictures, copies, and imitations hardly tempt people to carry them away? And of this rubbish many country houses are full, with Sir Joshuas, Gainsboroughs, and Romneys of great value or admirable Dutch pictures, to leaven the mass."

"Does not this arise from a distaste to the conventional mode of treating religious subjects?"

"Not in the least. If a picture be authentic, a fine specimen of a great master, and in fine condition, it will command a high price whatever the subject may be."

"It is true that some critics hold that the subject of a picture, whether it be the Cross on Calvary or the gibbet at Tyburn, is quite immaterial to its value *qua* work of art. But is this view widely accepted?"

"It is becoming more amply accepted every day. It is only the vulgar mind which is caught by a clap-trap on canvas. Knowledge of *technique* and of the essentials of art is becoming very widely distributed.

"This growing indifference to the subject of a picture reminds me that a very convenient subject was found and frequently treated by the Italian school. If it was wanted for an altar-piece or the gallery of an orthodox prelate it was called 'The Martyrdom of St. Bartholomew; if for an agnostics Marsyas flayed by Apollo.' I need not say that it was substantially the same picture."

"All that is now cared for is the perfect work of a master, the value of which is extremely difficult to forecast. I have known the keenest experts thousands of pounds wrong in estimating what a really fine picture would bring."

"It should hardly be so difficult to those who know the tone of the market."

"It would be easier if the figures were not so big. Referring for the moment to prices obtained by private contract, who could have predicted that the Duke of Marlborough would have got 70,000l. for the Ansidei Raffaelle, more than fifty thousand guineas for the two great Rubens 'family pictures,' or twenty-five thousand guineas for the 'Hesperides,' which we bought of him for a client of ours?"

"What would the wonderful Holbein of 'Henry VIII. giving their Charter to the Barber-Surgeons' now at Barbers' Hall, fetch if sold at your rooms?"

"An immense price; but how much it is impossible to guess. It is an unique picture, the finest Holbein in the world. Now, if you bear in mind the report that 10,000l. was given for the three-quarter-length Hibbert Gainsborough, that as much is said to have been given for an Albert Durer, and that the Mabuse recently shown at the Royal Academy has been valued at fabulous sums, you will see at once that it is a sheer impossibility to estimate the value of the large, magnificent, and undoubtedly authentic Holbein you mention. It is one of the great pictures of the world, and might bring any sum. I agree with you that it is a fitting picture for the nation to buy. It is quite out of the way where it is?"

"Your records, which I know extend over scores of volumes, must tell of curious variations in price; for you have sold many things over and over again, as you will shortly sell again, Mr. Christopher Beckett Denison's purchases at the great Hamilton sale."

"They come once, twice, and again, and the best, as I have already said, nearly always increasing in price. There are many pictures of Turner's, out of which we have had far more by way of commission than Turner got for his wonderful work. Turner rarely got more than 200l. for a picture. Mr. Munro, his executor, sold two—'Ostend' and 'The Grand Canal, Venice'—in 1860 for 4,252l. 10s., which Mr. Munro told us, was as much as he had paid Turner for all of his work that he had procured, and which realised after Mr. Munro's death no less than 88,185l. 10s. The history of one of Mr. Munro's most famous Turner's is curious. 'Modern Italy' sold May 11, 1867, to Mr. Fallows for 3,467l., was sold after his death to Mr. Butler Johnstone, on May 23, 1868, for 2,961l., a notable falling off; but ten years later, on April 5th, 1878, it was resold by Mr. Butler Johnstone to Mr. David Price for 5,250l. At the resale of part of Mr. Turners in 1878 the prices realised were immense. The price of 'Modern Italy' has already been mentioned, and 'Ancient Italy' brought a like sum. 'Modern Rome' brought 4,672l.; 'St. Mark's Square,' Venice, 5,460l.; and 'Van Tromp's Shallop' also 5,460l. The highest priced picture of the lot was the famous 'Rome from Mountain Aventine,' which brought 6,142l. The total result of all the oil paintings sold, nine in number, being 38,702l. A still more remarkable instance of the advance of Turners in the market is shown in 'The Grand Canal, Venice,' sold in 1857 of just now. This picture, painted in 1834 and engraved by W. Miller, was sold to Gambart by Mr. Munro on March 24, 1860, for 2,400 guineas. It was subsequently sold by Mr. Mendel in April, 1875, to Mr. Agnew for 7,000 guineas.

"The water-colour drawings also realised high prices, did they not?"

"In June, 1877, fourteen drawings of 'England and Wales' brought 9,927l., and thirtynine vignettes 10,526l."

"In pottery also the prices of the best have gone up, I think?"

"Porcelain and pottery are more variable than really first-class pictures such as Landseers, bu old Sevres is the steadiest of all. There is no much of the best *pâte tendre* thrown on the market There was not, in fact, a great deal made of the finest kind, and it will never be made again. As you know, the old Royal Manufactory was not carried on to pay its way. The articles were made irrespective of cost. Hence its value—because that is, for the very fine pieces. People stared at the Bernal sale when they saw a pair of vases fetch thirteen or fourteen hundred guineas, but they were still more startled when the late Lord Dudley gave 10,000 guineas for the Coventry *garniture de cheminee.* Yet this last is of Rose Pompadour or Dubarry, and probably unique. Wherefore it is of any value you may be pleased to put upon it. It has the two great qualities, excessive rarity and absolute beauty and perfection."

"The celebrated Marquis of Hertford, who made the Royal Collection and that of Sir Richard Wallace, said to his dealer, 'I never want anything because it is clever or rare. Do not bring me anything that is not beautiful.'"

"His taste is not universal. Not in the case of the prices brought by the *faience d'Oiron*—'Henri Deux Ware,' as it is called. It is quite a matter of opinion whether it is beautiful or not. But it is very rare, this incised, inlaid, or damasceaned ware. Less than sixty pieces are in existence, so that it always brings an immense price in the market."

"Touching Oriental porcelain?"

"It fluctuates. There is so much of it that is bad, indifferent, or downright forgery. I know that everything is forged, but in the case of Oriental china the fraud is often too glaringly insolent. There is much beauty in Chinese, Japanese, and other of the best work, but there is so much that is bad in the market that it affects the price of the good. Majolica, too, is not all of the highest merit. A fine piece of Gubbio is as much prized as ever, and the large pieces command tremendous prices; but the run first on English, and then on the blue and white, have somewhat taken the wind out of the sails of the ordinary majolica."

"The furniture went well at the Hamilton sale!"

"Very well. That is to say, the Riesener, the old Boulle and Italian cabinets, and the old Japanese lacquer. But in this, as in pictures, the buyer is grown very knowing. He only cares for the very best, such as the Gouthière pieces of the Hamilton collection, and such wonderful specimens as those in Windsor Castle. As in other things, too, the wealthy buyer, who takes nothing but the very best, fares the best. Riesener and Gouthière work is like *pâte tendre*. It cost an enormous sum to make, and will never be made again. The world grows richer, or at least expends more of its riches on such things, every day, and the quantity of articles cannot be increased. It is like a fine etching of which the plate is really destroyed, without the risk of photograpic interpretation at a cheap rate."

"This has always been a fashionable lounge as well as a large place of business."

"Always. I think since it was founded by the first Mr. Christie in 1767 when it became the fashion at once. It was mentioned by Horace Walpole, and there is a caricature of the appearance in Christie's rooms of the 'old Lord Derby,' who founded the race at Epsom, with his wife, sometimes Miss Farren, the actress, who was painted by Lawrence and became the mother-in-law-of 'attenuated Wilton,' as Mr. Bernal Osborne, in 'The Chaunt, of Achilles, called the wicked earl,' and grandmother of the late and of the present Lord Wilton. It was always fashionable and if not quite 'thick with dukes,' like Newmarket Heath, has plenty of clients among celebrities, noble, gentle, literary, and artistic. Everybody seems to gravitate to this old place. On any day you may see the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, the Duke of St. Albans, Mr. Stacy Marks, R.A., Sir Frederic Leighton, Mr. Browning, and others too numerous to mention. It is a haunt of collectors, painters, dealers of course and fashionable folk. We have in the course of the century intervening between the sale of the famous Nankin dinner services and punch-bowls belonging to Colonel O'Kelly, the owner of Eclipse, and that of the Dona Isabel de Borbon, some time Queen of Spain's jewels, succeeded in retaining the favour of connoisseurs and of the great public."

"You have made enormous sums of money, of course?"

Mr. Woods replies—"Pray do not confound the capital sums paid to and by us with the commission! Only the latter, less expense belongs to Christie, Manson, and Woods."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without blistering the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed." Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co. Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship County of Caithness, 1,635 tons, Captain T. R. Johns, sails to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE barque Annie, 423 tons, Captain F Kroncke, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mahle (15th May), in ballast.

THE steam-ship Teviot, 1,347 tons, Captain W. C. Neebet, sailed on Saturday last for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Gulf of Akaba, 1,317 tons, Captain a Walls, sailed yesterday for London, via canal, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Abana, 2,060 tons, Captain D. Mc. Kinlay, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, via canal, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Cassins, 1,495 tons, Captain C. Rix, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (3rd inst), in ballast.

THE steam-ship Athabasca, 1,645 tons, Captain John George, will sail to-day for Antwerp, via canal, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Counsellor, 1,455 tons, Captain W. Mr. Lang, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool, via canal, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Darlington, 1,283 tons, Captain Ward, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein 26th May), with a cargo of timber.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Surdhana, 1,972 tons, Captain Livingston, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (26th May), with a general cargo and 37 deck passengers.

THE ship W. H. Corsar, 1,410 tons, Captain J. B. Brown, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from New York, (29th Feb.), with a cargo of 31,462 boxes petroleum; the ship is consigned to the Captain.

THE ship County of Cardigan, 1,291 tons, Captain W. Williams, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Cardiff, (23rd Jan.) with a cargo of 1,887 tons coal; she is consigned to the Captain.

THE steam-ship Knight of St. Patrick, 1,498 tons, Captain J. E. MacGell, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Cardiff, (9th May) with a cargo of 2,043 tons coal; she is consigned to Killick Nixon and Co.

THE steamship Clan Graham, 1,911 tons, Captain C. Alexanderson, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Liverpool (11th May), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Alexanderson, and Mrs. Traser.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Euphrates, 499 tons, Captain Stewart, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (3rd inst), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Golabji Sorabji and infant, Mr. Abdool Kurreem, Miss A.S cott, Mr. Manockji, and 140 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Satara, 820 tons, Captain G. Mackerness, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Bassorah. Mr. Sayid Nuzeer Hoossen. For Bhareer —Mr. Mashid Ben Khalifa. For Kurrachee—Capt and Miss Robinson and 62 deck for different porte.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From
6	Knight of St. Patrick (s)	Gell	Cardiff, May 9.
	W. H. Corsar	Brown	New York, Feb. 19.
	Cy. of Cardigan	Williams	Cardiff, Jan. 23.
	Clan Graham (s)	Alex'erson	Liverpool, May 11.
7	Cassins (s)	Rix	Kurrachee, June 3.
	Darlington (s)	Ward	Moulmein, May 26.
	Surdhana (s	Lwington	Calcutta, May 26.
	Mothern (s)	Watson	Cardiff, May 6.
	Euphrates (s)	Steward	Kurrachee, May 3.
	Bhundara (s)	Britten	Rangoon, May 26.
	Barque Annie	Kroncke	Mahle, May 15.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
6	Clan Cameron (s)	Kewley	Perim & Liverpool.
	Teviot (s)	Nesbel	Dunkirk.
	Counsellor (s)	Lang	Liverpool.
7	Abana (s)	Kinlay	Antwerp.
	Gulf of Akaba	Walls	London.

The following vessels obtained her port-clearances on Saturday last:—

Steamer Athabasca, George, for Antwerp.

" Satara, Mackerness, for Persian Gulf.

Ship County of Caithress, Johns, for Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 6.

FROM GLASGOW.

River Indus s—4 puncheons whisky, Treacher and Co.
Belgravia s—10 cases whisky, B Warburton and Co.
Clan Drummond s—20 cases whisky, B Warburton and Co.
Nubia s—100 cases whisky and 55 cases gingerwine, D Cowasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Bokhara s—8 cases aniline dye, Abdool Hussen Abdool Currim; 30 cases sodabottles an 1 3 cases provisions, S H Battilwalla; 8 cases varnish and 250 kegs paint of sorts, T Farjoolabhoy; 24 drums paints, D Hormusjee and Co; 4 cases empty sodabottles, J Conneil.
Loodiana s—4 cases butter, Volkart Bros; 6 cases confectionery and 5 cases cheese, E Rassoojee; 10 packages oilmanastores and 12 packages soap, H M Hajee Jeckeria; 25 cases soda corks, M Ehlekajee; 11 bales paper, A Abdoolrahim.
Brindisi s—3 cases bacon and 9 cases cheese, C H B Forbes and Co.
Verona s—15 cases claret, B Warburton and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Mackenzie s—10 casks fus, M Noorbhoy.
Werneth Hall s—24 cases brandy, 12 cases claret, 1 case corks, the Byculla Club; 23 boxes clocks, M Gougjee.
Carthage s—14 bales printing paper, G H Sadukbhoy.

FROM TRIESTE.

Amphitrite s—8 cases sewing machines, Glade and Co.

FROM HULL.

Othello s—30 bales paper, M A M Surrally.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Nubia s—63 bales cotton, M Coorjee; 300 bales cotton, D Sassoon; 28 bales wool, N Naude; 11 bales wool and 11 bales hemp, M Goculdass; 6,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 490 cwts myrabollams, H Goculdass; 187 cwts behda, G Sewram; 196 cwts myrabollams and 225 cwts behda nuts, M Goculdass.

FOR LONDON.

Gulf of Akaba s—262 bales cotton, Harvy and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, G Godhowjee; 13 cwts blood stone, E N Mahomed; 18 cwts dry ginger and 9 cwts leaves, J Keeka; 30 cwts horns, V Poorja; 218 cwts bedanuts

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Have obtained a reputation which, if it was more generally known, would prove an eminent blessing to thousands of sufferers. The present holder has obtained the sole proprietary right from Mr. Cotter, and the cause of humanity demands, undeniably, that the public should be made fully cognizant of a remedy so easy of access.

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Surpass any other medicine in the world for efficacy of properties, and several have derived great material benefit from a medicine which has only to be tried to recommend itself, even to sceptics in matters medicinal. In every fact, Cotter's Pills are miraculous in their effects, and will eventually prove their many advantages in the face of any other choleraic preventive.

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Scourge of the Universe. } ☞ RS. 2. ☜ { for the Scourge of the Universe.

The Proprietor strongly recommends strict attention to the directions which accompany each bottle. NO Water, Wine, Spirits, or Liquid of any kind whatever, should be given, except the fusion prescribed.

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DINSHAW & Co., Meerut.
JEHANGIR KARANEE, Bookseller, Fort, Parsee Bazar, Bombay.
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I Mean to Wait for Jack...	C. Dick	1 8
My Heart's Message	A. H. Behrend	1 8
Loved Voices	E. Cooke	1 8
Can You Forget?	J. L. Roeckel	1 8
Sunshine and Shadow	M. Welling	1 8
One Night came on a Hurricane	R. Betterton	1 8
Abbot, &c.	S. Adams	1 8
Dolly's Revenge	H. Pontet	1 8
Altar and the Throne	B. Tours	1 8
Till the Breaking of the Day	C. Pinsuti	1 8

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☞ The GUIDE for June has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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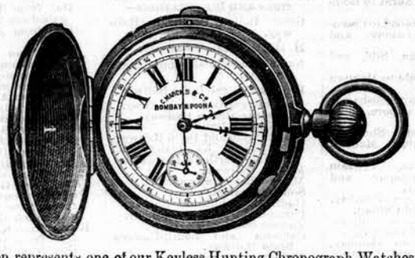

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